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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN

THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL

IN

1881.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 57 H. C.—26-8-82.—300.

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The following Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1881, has been drawn up on the same plan as that of the previous year; the forms of statements appended hereto are similar to those appended to the report for that year.

Owing to the serious delay which has, of late years, occurred in the submission of the District Reports on which the High Court's Provincial Report is based, the Judges found it necessary to issue, before the close of the year, stringent orders to secure greater punctuality. The result of this measure has been that the majority of the District Officers have sent in their reports for the past year within a reasonable period from the time fixed for their submission; but the Court regret to observe that the figured statements which accompany the reports have, with the exception of a small minority of cases, been so incorrectly and carelessly compiled as to necessitate, in some instances, a protracted correspondence with the officers responsible for their accuracy. As a necessary result, the preparation of the High Court's report has been itself delayed beyond the date on which it became due; for it is manifest that faulty returns from even one District alone are sufficient to retard the preparation of a set of general statements, in which such returns require to be incorporated. These remarks apply equally to this Report and to the Report on the administration of Civil Justice in 1881.

Area and population.

The total area of the territory, which is the subject of the present report, is 138,699 square miles, or 212 square miles in excess of the figures given in the report for 1880. This increase is traceable to a variation in the areas given for the Districts of Chittagong, Moorshedabad and Noakhally. In the case of Chittagong, it is due to a recent revision of the District boundaries. The population of the Province, as calculated by the recent census, amounts to 64,861,446, or 5,417,135 in excess of the figures given in the report for the previous year. *See Statement 1*

During the year under review, the District Judgeships of East and West Burdwan, which, as described in the report for 1880, had been amalgamated, were again created separate charges. The Districts are now respectively called the Bankura and Burdwan Districts; and they continue to form one Sessions Division, under the presidency of the Sessions Judge of Burdwan, assisted by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Bankura; the latter officer being also District Judge in his District.

Judicial Divisions.

As at the close of 1880, there were at the end of the year 29 Sessions Divisions, including Calcutta, and comprising 43 Districts. The number of Divisions into which these 43 Districts were sub-divided was 127 at the close of the past, as compared with 126 at the close of the previous, year. This increase was due to the opening out of the new Sub-Division of Kurseong, in the Darjeeling District.

The Sonthal Pergunnahs are not included in the above figures; but no alteration has been made in the arrangements, referred to in the reports for

previous years, for the hearing and determination of causes arising within those Pergunnahs.

I.—CRIMINAL COURTS.

Presidency Magistrates.

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed in Calcutta was, as in 1880, two; the number of Honorary Magistrates was 90 in 1881, as compared with 67 in 1880.

Sessions Judges.

In the interior, the number of Sessions Judges employed at the close of 1881 was 30, as compared with 29 employed at the close of the previous year. The increase is due to the appointment of the Assistant Sessions Judge for the Bankura District.

District Magistrates

The number of District Magistrates remained unaltered.

District Magistrates with special powers under Sec. 36, Cr. P. C.

The officers vested with the special powers described in Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are the Deputy Commissioners of Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, Singbhoom, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling. Only 4 of these officers actually exercised such powers during the year under report.

Magistrates of all grades.

Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (Stipendiary or Honorary) in Calcutta, the total number of Magistrates of each class at the close of 1880 and 1881, respectively, was as follows:—

	1880	1881.
Stipendiary	397	396
Honorary	1,185	1,132

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates employed at the close of last year, 225 exercised powers of the 1st class, 78 of the 2nd class, and 93 of the 3rd class.

Benches of Magistrates.

The number of Benches of Magistrates constituted under Section 50 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 162, or one less than the number of Benches in existence at the end of 1880. The only Districts into which the Bench system has not as yet been introduced are Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom; all of which are non-regulation Districts. With the exception of the District Magistrates of Bankura, Dacca, and Shahabad, none of the reports comment on the working of the Bench system. These officers state, in general terms, that the Benches have been found useful. The Magistrate of Dacca reports that it is not always easy to get the Honorary Magistrates to attend, and it is within the knowledge of the Court that a similar neglect of the duties which they have accepted with their appointments exists in the case of Honorary Magistrates of other Districts also. It is often difficult, for this reason, to complete the trial of a part-heard case. And, in the face of this fact, it is hardly a subject for wonder that the District and Sub-Divisional Officer should be reluctant, in many parts of the Province, to entrust any but the simplest and shortest of cases to be determined by a Bench of Magistrates.

In Calcutta the state of affairs is better, the field for selection being, of course, considerably larger. Benches, consisting of two or three Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, held sittings for the trial of criminal cases on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. These Benches sat on other days of the week, when necessary, for the disposal of adjourned cases. For the trial of Municipal cases, one Honorary Magistrate sat alone every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. In addition to the above, special Benches were also frequently convened, as occasion required, for the trial of criminal as well as Municipal cases.

II.—CRIME RETURNS

Tables A and B show the number of offences reported, of cases returned as true, and of cases brought to trial, during each of the years 1880 and 1881. The general results were as follows:—

		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial
Cases pending before the police were omitted from the returns of 1880	1880	247,632	209,711*	145,079
	1881	243,394	209,228	144,555

As regards offences reported, the decrease occurred in all classes of offences, except those affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, and offences against special and local laws. It is chiefly noticeable in respect of offences affecting the human body, and offences against property.

The following are the principal districts in which a noticeable increase of crime occurred:—

	Cases reported.		Cases returned as True	
	1880.	1881	1880	1881
Calcutta	26,682	28,450	26,615	28,292
Mymensingh	9,082	9,267	6,528	7,228
Shahabad	4,580	5,027	3,762	4,392
Cuttack	4,840	5,089	3,203	3,623
Midnapore	8,392	8,584	7,068	7,585
Chumparun	3,561	3,834	2,740	3,183
Patna	10,350	10,695	9,649	10,020
Hooghly	7,501	7,924	6,587	6,931
Furreedpore	6,539	6,248	5,327	5,656

In the following districts a considerable decrease of crime occurred:—

	Offences reported.		Cases returned as true.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Gya	6,085	5,414	5,669	4,584
Tipperah	9,685	8,823	8,585	7,647
Bhaugulpore	5,963	5,215	5,015	4,286
Maldah	2,102	1,807	1,931	1,346
Jessore	7,857	7,167	6,845	6,280
Bankura	2,401	2,086	2,058	1,506
Monghyr	5,348	4,850	4,905	4,379

These variations in the Crime Returns have been explained in different ways. The following extracts from the reports of District Magistrates merit reproduction:—

Mymensing—"There has been a decrease of crime under classes II, III, and IV, but an increase under all the other classes; and a large increase in the total number of cases instituted and returned as true, as compared with the same last year. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a marked decrease in offences against the public tranquillity, those relating to public servants, and offences against public justice; this decrease, especially as regards offences against public tranquillity, has resulted from the strict measures adopted to suppress unlawful assemblies and to put down rioting.

"The increase in the number of theft cases is due to many cases of alleged theft of standing crops having been taken up and enquired into by the police as thefts, such being really cases of disputed possession of the lands on which the crop is grown."

Unless, however, the year 1881 was the first year in which this practice was introduced into the District, there is reason to doubt whether this cause alone accounts for the increase of theft cases, as the practice in question is not restricted to Mymensing, but obtains in most of the Districts in Bengal.

Shahabad.—"There has been an increase in the number of offences reported from 4,580 last year to 5,027 this. In offences against property, there has been a decrease from 1,521 in

1880 to 1,440 in 1881. The number of thefts is now small, a fact to be attributed to the low price of food and comparative prosperity of the people. The increase in recorded crime I attribute to the fact that many cases which should have been entered were omitted in previous years, it being then the practice at Police stations to enter ordinary cases of hurt and criminal trespass in the diary only, as in the case of non-cognizable offences, though they are really cognizable. Under this procedure such cases were not entered in the returns unless subsequently pressed before a Magistrate."

Bankura.—"The figures for the year show a satisfactory decrease in all important crimes in the District in the year under review. The total of cases reported in 1881 was 2,086 against 2,401 in 1880; while the cases returned as true have gone down, from 2,058 in 1880, to 1,506 in 1881. This decrease is not confined to any particular class or classes of crimes, but is general; and is observable under nearly all heads. I attribute this healthy decrease to the abundant harvests of two succeeding winters, to the cheapness of food and consequent improvement in the circumstances of the labouring classes, and partly also to the more careful and vigorous administration of the present year, as compared with the last year, in consequence of the Rural Police beat arrangements which were stimulated into completion by the Police who had real charge of the census operations."

The Court do not think that the reasons assigned by the Magistrate of Bankura are likely to have affected the number of offences against the human body (Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code), in respect of which the decrease is reported to be much the greatest.

Beerbhoom.—In this District the number of offences reported in 1881 fell short by 538 of the number reported in 1880. This result is ascribed by the District Magistrate to the following causes, *viz.*: (1) prevalence of malarious fever in the District, (2) cheapness of price of food-grain, (3) increased energy of the Police, and (4) the improved organisation of village chowkidars.

Dacca.—"The total number of cases reported in the past year was 8,561 as against 9,203 for 1880, being a decrease of 642 cases. The decrease of crime is chiefly attributable to the cheapness and abundance of food; the Police work has been fairly done, and much attention has been paid to the award of suitable punishments to habitual and re-convicted offenders: all these causes have, I believe, tended to diminish crime."

Chittagong.—"The peculiar character of the District is its extraordinary length—more than double that of any other—and the very great difficulty of communication. The District, narrow as it is, is divided into narrow strips by ranges of hills, which form barriers which are scarcely passable; and thus contiguous Police thanas are practically shut off from intercommunication. Added to this, there are tidal rivers and estuaries intersecting the District at intervals, which preclude the possibility of bridging any road throughout; and in the stormy season (March to October) these estuaries are dangerous for boats.

"These conditions render it extraordinarily troublesome for persons to travel into head-quarters in order to carry on a case; and increase the pressure, which is felt in other Districts also, on witnesses and fellow-villagers who endeavour to effect a compromise and save the trouble of a prosecution. Until recently, there has been no village organisation, as in fact there are no villages, properly speaking, in the District. But, during the last few years, the Village Chowkidari Act has been effecting a change. The *Punchayets* are yearly becoming more and more recognised; and their power of arbitration has been increasing. During a part of the past year, one of the Joint Magistrates was in the habit of referring criminal petitions to the Punchayets, for report under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, to test their truth before issuing summons; and this doubtless had an effect in the same direction. The same difficulty, in the way of communication and expense and trouble entailed on persons attending the Courts at head-quarters, encourages litigious persons; inasmuch as such a person, by obtaining the issue of summons against his neighbour, citing at the same time a number of witnesses, can bring strong pressure upon him to effect a compromise. Consequently many complaints of true occurrences go now to the *Punchayets*, and are settled amicably without complaint in Court; and the necessity for very careful examination of complainants before issue of summons has become more urgent than ever.

"Having held the post of Joint Magistrate myself during a part of the year, I have seen the effect of these conditions upon parties attending the Courts very plainly of late; and I am of opinion that the gradual decrease of true cases is to be mainly attributed to them.

"Compared with 1880 (which was probably a normal year, as compared with the average of years preceding), there has been a decrease in almost every head of general crime."

Howrah.—"The general decrease of crime under the Penal Code may be attributed to the improved condition of the mass of the population, in consequence of good harvests and the fall in the price of food-grains. The increase under the special laws is owing, partly to the increased pressure put upon the Municipal Police, and partly to a large number of cases for committing nuisances on the foreshore, [*i.e.*, of the Hooghly], having been tried during the year. These prosecutions were not instituted before the year under report."

24-Pergunnahs.—"The number of offences reported during the year under review fell short of the number reported in the preceding year by a little more than 1 per cent. The diminution is most marked in the case of class III—offences relating to public servants; class VII—offences affecting the human body; and class VIII—offences against property. In class VIII, the diminution amounts to 4·4 per cent. Examining the figures in class VII in detail, it appears that

the number of heinous offences *i. e.*, murder, attempt at murder, and rape, are almost identical with the number reported last year. The diminution is almost entirely confined to cases of hurt (sections 323-4, 332 to 338) and criminal force. The number of petitions rejected under section 147 is 373 as against 382 last year; or an almost identical number. The diminution under this head of petty crime is therefore a genuine one; and, in connection with the diminution in offences against property, is satisfactory evidence of a decrease in crime. The decrease under class VIII is most noticeable in the petty cases. The number of cases of theft has diminished from 1,796 to 1,667; of criminal breach of trust from 275 to 247; of simple mischief from 425 to 337; or 7.1, 19·1, and 20·7 per cent. On the other hand, cases of cheating or criminal trespass show an increase, but on the whole the returns are favourable for the present year.

"The slight increase of offences in class II under chapter VIII is due to certain disputes between hostile zemindars."

Rejected complaints and false cases.

The number of complaints rejected, and of cases struck off as false, was 34,166, or 14 per cent. of the total number of offences reported in 1881. The corresponding figures for 1880 were 37,921, or 15·3 per cent. In the following statement, complaints rejected under Section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code are distinguished from complaints formally dismissed as false:—

	Complaints rejected.	Cases dismissed as false
1880	24,069	13,852
1881	22,155	12,011

These figures show a decrease of 1,914 in the total number of complaints rejected. This decrease occurred chiefly in Furreedpore (600), Burdwan (439), Mymensing (439), and Noakhally (374). On the other hand, a noticeable increase in the number of rejected complaints occurred in Rungpore (433), Hooghly (384), and Nuddea (341). The increase in the last-mentioned District is ascribed to a wiser exercise in the year under report of the discretionary powers of Magistrates to reject complaints under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, and to declare cases to be false. An increase of 241 rejected complaints is reported to have occurred in Howrah, and is said to result from a more careful examination of complainants before acting on their complaints.

The figures given above also show a decrease of 1,841 in the number of cases struck off as false. This decrease is chiefly noticeable in Rungpore (614), Backergunge (552), Burdwan (516), Hooghly (305), and Cuttack (269). The Magistrate of Burdwan believes that the decrease in his District is due to the determination shown by magisterial officers to prosecute the complainants whenever the charge brought is clearly shown to be false. The Magistrate of Backergunge reports that the tendency to show doubtful cases as false has been checked by requiring the Magistrates concerned to explain why complainants in such cases should not be prosecuted under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. In Gya, the number of false cases increased by 478; in Malda, by 291; and in Bankura, by 256. In explanation of the increase in Gya, the Magistrate states that, in his opinion, it is not generally advisable to prosecute people who fail to substantiate complaints made to the Police. He thinks that the number of deliberately and wholly false and malicious charges is very small. In Shahabad, the number of false cases decreased from 349 in 1880, to 256 in 1881. The latter number, the Magistrate, however, thinks is no index to the real amount of false cases, which he considers to be probably at least 30 per cent. of the total number of cases brought to trial. The basis of this argument is the alleged fact that, according to the present practice, cases are not entered as false, except when there is very strong reason for believing them to be so. The following remarks are made by the Magistrate of Balasore on the subject of false cases:—

"I have little to add to the remarks which I made last year, which still hold good. Every effort has been made to keep frivolous cases out of the Courts, without bearing hardly upon complainants. To refuse summons too readily under section 147, or to force complainants to bring witnesses before granting a summons upon the defendant, endangers the freedom of complaint, and is practically a denial of justice. Orissa, however, has long been notorious for the number of its petty and false charges; and a constant check is exercised over both classes of complaint by the careful employment of the provisions of section 147 and by criminal prosecution. It is a coincidence, and I hope the result that in the year under report there has been a large decrease * in false cases, which more than accounts for the decrease in the number of offences reported. The percentage of convictions is far higher than last year, and this is due chiefly to general changes in the *personnel* of the investigating staff of the Police. But the fact shows that the decrease in the number of false cases is not the result of timidity on the part of the

* Decrease in false cases, 145
Decrease in offences reported, 98.

Magistrate in pronouncing cases false, but is due either to a genuine decrease of such complaints, or, what is equally desirable, a more thorough investigation by the Police of charges which are brought to them. It will be observed that, in the more heinous offences against the human body, and in offences against property, the increase in convictions has been marked."

Class I. No offence under Chapter VI or VII of the Indian Penal Code (Offences against the State, or relating to the Army or Navy) was reported in 1881.

Class II. Offences against the public tranquillity, under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code, decreased from 2,901 in 1880, to 2,673 in 1881.

The following are the Districts in which offences of this class are most prevalent:—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted.	
	1880	1881	1880.	1881
Tipperah	135	194	362	494
Dacca	155	182	325	320
Backergunge	211	173	481	481
Jessore	144	175	343	369
Furreedpore	128	111	274	340
Mymensing	144	107	261	195
Pubna	85	103	186	273

Tipperah, Jessore, and Bogra show the greatest increase in the number of such cases returned as true, as well as in the number of persons convicted. On the other hand, a marked decrease is reported from Nuddea, Sarun, Rungpore, Patna, and Mymensing. Although the number of true cases returned in Backergunge decreased by 38, the number of persons convicted in 1881 was the same as in 1880 The increase in crime of this class in Jessore, Bogra, and Dacca, is attributed chiefly to petty squabbles and disturbances, which fall within the definition of rioting and other cognate offences, but are in themselves very unimportant. The Magistrate of Dacca, however, reports that he is on all sides informed that the ryots are far less obedient to the zemindars than they used to be; and that this change of spirit is very likely to result in the use of force on both sides. He states, moreover, that, in a good season, such as the last has been, the ryots are more independent than usual. With reference to the increase in Pubna, the Magistrate reports as follows:—

"The continual process of alluvion and diluvion, which goes on upon the banks of the Jamuna river and its large branches, is a standing source of breaches of the peace. A more temporary cause is the distribution of a large zemindari by sale in fractions, under the order of the Official Trustee of Bengal The final disposal of this case during the year in the Privy Council is supposed to have stirred up afresh the parties on both sides.

"The increase in this class of cases occurred chiefly on the first half of the year, and during the rest of the year there has been a remarkable absence of such cases.

"To prevent breaches of the peace, many persons were bound down to keep the peace; several zemindars and their agents were prosecuted under Sections 154—156 of the Indian Penal Code, special constables were appointed, and a punitive Police force quartered in one disturbed village of the Serajgunge Sub-Division."

There was an increase of offences under Chapter VIII in Bankura also; and with reference to this, the Magistrate makes the following remarks:—

"Nearly all these cases arose out of disputes about land Both parties claimed, or pretended to claim, the same piece of land, and, as neither would go to the Civil Court through fear of having the burden of proof thrown on himself, both took the law into their own hands. Such, I believe, is the history of most rioting cases all over Bengal, and this state of things, it seems to me, requires some modification in the law of Civil Procedure in relation to the decision of disputes about land. In a country where almost the entire nation enjoys rights in land, petty disputes, often of a complicated nature, are sure to arise, not only in every district, but, I may almost say, in every village. If a simple method of procedure were provided for the decision of such disputes when they arise, if the Civil Courts were empowered to take cognizance of such cases on reports from the Executive, and without imposing the burden of proof on one party or on the other, then there would scarcely be any disturbance of the public tranquillity from one end of the year to the other, and the people of Bengal, who are naturally peaceful and law-abiding, would gladly leave to the Courts the decision of those disputes, which they now decide among themselves at the risk of a criminal prosecution."

The decrease in Furreedpore and Mymensing is reported to have resulted from the stringent measures adopted to suppress unlawful assemblies, and to put down rioting. The Magistrate of Furreedpore states that the decrease in

his district is a good sign and shows that matters are improving in the district, which had been hitherto notorious for its riots and unlawful assemblies. There was also a decrease of offences of this class in Gya, which the Magistrate ascribes to the sufficiency of the rainfall which reduced the number of disputes concerning the cutting of *bandhs, pynes, ahars,* &c.

Class III

Offences by or relating to public servants (Chapters IX and X of the Indian Penal Code) decreased from 4,815 in 1880 to 4,577 in 1881.

The following are the districts in which the largest number of such offences occurred:—

	Number of cases returned as true		Number of persons convicted	
	1880	1881.	1880	1881.
Mymensingh	419	319	451	261
Midnapore	230	263	349	272
Noakhally	132	216	228	244
Shahabad	120	211	135	270
Backergunge	216	209	275	218
Cuttack	46	177	50	187

The increase in Noakhally is stated to be due to the fact that the very common offence of disobedience to summons has been treated with greater strictness. Notwithstanding the increase of 84 true cases in the past year, the Magistrate thinks that prosecutions ought to be more numerous than they are even now. The cases reported in Shahabad are stated to be chiefly (1) for neglect to attend as a witness on legal summons; (2) for neglect by chowkidars, or other such persons, to give information of the occurrence of crime; and (3) for obstructing sales, particularly those held by village headmen for the realisation of chowkidari dues. In Bogra, Hazaribagh, and Jessore, there was a decrease in the number of reported offences of this class. This decrease is ascribed, in the case of the first-mentioned district, to the fact that, in 1880, a large number of chowkidars were prosecuted for neglecting to report deaths in their villages. The decrease in Hazareebagh is reported to have been occasioned by a better appreciation on the part of the public of the power of judicial officers in dealing with cases of disobedience of orders or of giving false information. The decrease in Jessore is stated to be due to a better comprehension on the part of village watchmen of their duties in respect of reporting offences.

Class IV

As compared with 1880, there was a decrease of 228 in the number of reported offences against public justice and cases of false evidence under Chapter XI of the Indian Penal Code. This decrease occurred chiefly in the following districts:—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted	
	1880.	1881	1880	1881.
Hooghly	137	91	66	33
Tipperah	105	60	35	44
Moorshedabad	142	101	96	77
Furreedpore	193	156	126	90
Purneah	85	48	51	60

The returns of the following districts show an increase in crime of this class:—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted	
	1880.	1881.	1880	1881
Midnapore	114	155	81	98
Shahabad	101	128	87	121
24-Pergunnahs	112	144	74	78
Manbhoom	30	60	13	56

There was a slight increase (only 4 cases) in the number of cases under Chapter XI brought to trial in Dacca. Of the total number (135) brought to trial during 1881, 49 were prosecutions for bringing false charges. In these

cases, 69 persons were implicated, of whom 7 were convicted, 59 acquitted, and the cases of the remaining 3 remained undecided at the close of the year. This result the Magistrate justly considers exceedingly unfavourable; but he remarks that, though it is often easy to see that a complaint is false, and though some attempt should be made to bring the offender to justice, it is often difficult or impossible to obtain proof sufficient for conviction.

In Bankura there were 45 cases of "false evidence" and offences against public justice, against 70 of the previous year. The Magistrate makes the following observations regarding offences of this class:—

"A large number of these cases were for false complaints under Section 211, Indian Penal Code; and no cases are so difficult of satisfactory proof as cases under this section. To establish that the complaint brought by a person was false is often not difficult; but to prove that the complainant knew it to be without reasonable or probable ground at the time when he brought it, is often a very difficult task. Nevertheless prosecutions under Section 211 have to be frequently instituted, as they are the only check, at our disposal, of a practice which is only too common in this country. Section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for the award of compensation to defendants in summons cases when frivolous or vexatious complaints are brought against them. It would greatly help the ends of justice if a similar provision were provided in warrant cases also. Trying Magistrates would then often have recourse to this provision when the complaints before them were shown to be false and vexatious; and the practice of bringing false complaints would be checked much more effectually than it is by the more elaborate and difficult process of prosecutions under Section 211, Indian Penal Code. It is well known that warrant sections are added so as to prevent a summary fine, for such the compensation is considered in fact."

Class V.

The number of offences relating to coin, stamps, and weights and measures, under Chapters XII and XIII of the Penal Code, was 432 in the past, as compared with 457 in the previous, year. The decrease was chiefly in the following districts:—

	Cases returned as true.		Number of persons convicted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Bhaugulpore	34	5	71	3
Jessore	30	9	25	10
Dacca	34	19	25	16

On the other hand, the returns of the following districts show a marked increase:—

	Cases returned as true.		Number of persons convicted	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
24-Pergunnahs	18	39	18	38
Nuddea	10	22	3	11
Beerbhoom	3	14	2	12
Balasore	8	19	12	16

With reference to the decrease in Dacca of crime of this class, the Magistrate reports that the number of coiners in Dacca has greatly diminished, as they are incessantly watched, and various stratagems are adopted for their detection. The police of this district captured one coiner in the very act of coining. From the very nature of the offence, it would naturally result that one or two successful prosecutions in one district would drive offenders of this class to ply their trade in another district. So that the figures for the various districts would necessarily fluctuate from year to year.

Class VI

In respect of offences under Chapters XIV and XV of the Indian Penal Code (Offences affecting public health, &c., and religion), a marked increase, which has not been explained, occurred in Calcutta and in the districts of Bhaugulpore and the 24-Pergunnahs. On the other hand, a noticeable decrease, also unexplained, is reported from Darjeeling. There was a slight increase in Bogra, said to be due chiefly to prosecutions instituted against a number of fishermen, who obstructed the passage of boats by driving bamboo posts into the river-beds from one bank to the other, so as to leave insufficient space for navigation. There was also a slight increase in Nuddea, ascribed partly to the prosecution of some fishermen for raising weirs and *bandhals*

in the river, and partly to prosecutions instituted with a view to prevent unburnt corpses being thrown into the river, or other acts being done calculated to pollute water used for drinking.

The total number of offences affecting the human body, under Chapter XVI of the Penal Code, was 71,841 in the past, as compared with 73,034 in the previous, year. The following districts contribute most to the decrease shown :— Class VII.

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1880	1881	1880.	1881.
Howrah	1,434	891	629	317
Tipperah	4,489	3,980	1,134	916
Calcutta	1,963	1,519	929	1,103
24-Pergunnahs	5,189	4,828	2,002	1,950
Bankura	665	355	445	309
Maldah	506	260	201	206
Backergunge	2,428	2,205	762	745

In the following districts there was an increase in offences of this class :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Shahabad	1,529	2,013	454	622
Furreedpore	2,400	2,860	891	846
Mymensingh	2,630	3,090	1,155	1,116
Burdwan	1,503	1,812	564	513
Chumparun	502	761	174	208
Cuttack	1,132	1,361	433	414

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the increase in the number of true cases returned in Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Burdwan, and Cuttack, the number of persons convicted in those districts in the past year has decreased considerably. A similar result appears in the returns of Dinagepore, Moorshedabad, Noakhally, and Hazareebagh.

In Noakhally, although the number of reported offences fell short by 114 of the number reported in 1880, the number returned as true increased in 1881 by 159. This result the Magistrate attributes to the fact that the proceedings taken to prosecute for false complaints have led to the institution of fewer assault cases. In Hazareebagh there was an increase of 57 in the number of offences of this class reported in 1881; while the number of cases actually brought to trial in the year exceeded by one only the number brought to trial in 1880. This result, the Deputy Commissioner reports, is fairly attributable to the institution of a large number of cases of hurt, criminal force and assault, which were subsequently struck off in default of prosecution. The general prosperity of the district, owing to a good outturn of crops in 1880, and the high prices that the cultivators realised, resulted in the reckless institution of a number of petty charges, which were abandoned before the cases came on for trial. This opinion is purely speculative, and, in the opinion of the Court, entitled, on that account, to little weight.

In Gya there was a decrease in the number of cases of this class which had been accepted as true; but the number of cases actually brought to trial increased by 127. The principal increase is under the head "Criminal force or assault"; and is reported to be due to petty cases of assault being more frequently made to the Police, and entered by them under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, which is now cognizable.

The following statement gives details of some of the chief heads of crime included in this class :—

		Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
		1880	1881.	1880.	1881.
19	Murder	300	312	192	* 228
21	Culpable homicide	208	254	189	203
30	Grievous hurt	649*	678	645	636
31, 34	Simple hurt and assault	53,470	52,140	19,547	18,010
40	Rape	213	218	62	69

*Includes one case pending before the police, omitted from the return of 1880.

The largest number of persons who were brought to trial on charges of murder, are returned from the following districts, *viz.*, Furreedpore (67), 24-Pergunnahs (58), Mymensingh (49), and Backergunge (41).

Class VIII.

The total number of offences against property, under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code, was 76,072 in the past, as compared with 80,809 in the previous, year. The following are the chief districts exhibiting a decrease in crime of this description :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Gya	2,965	2,505	595	498
Sarun	2,118	1,666	522	507
Moorshedabad	2,054	1,647	813	583
Tipperah	2,559	2,222	639	597
Chittagong	1,006	754	342	210
Mozufferpore	1,519	1,293	542	438
Maldah	958	738	486	369
Noakhally	913	711	504	306

In the following districts a considerable increase occurred :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Midnapore	2,452	2,663	877	867
Chumparun	1,471	1,678	710	619
Mymensingh	2,019	2,197	781	695
Hazareebagh	1,031	1,192	595	600
Cuttack	1,202	1,352	681	687
Dinagepore	1,146	1,282	573	520

The following are some of the explanations given by District Magistrates :—

Bankura.—"Eight hundred and fifty-five offences against property were reported within the year, against 1,025 of the previous year; while the cases reported as true were only 700, against 875 of the previous year. Of these 700 cases, 207 were of theft, 389 of trespass, and 36 of possession of stolen property. I will make a few remarks under each of these heads, before proceeding to the remaining heads.

"The theft cases were vigorously and satisfactorily dealt with; as, out of the 207 cases reported true, no less than 178 cases were brought to trial. The number of discharges and acquittals, however, nearly equals the number of convictions, being 131 against 148; and the reason of this is, that a large number of cases, involving *bonâ fide* disputes about rights, are in the first instance brought as cases of theft of paddy, or theft of wood from jungles. Magistrates receiving complaints are unable to find out, however careful they may be, that the apparent complaint of theft involves a dispute of a civil nature; and it is not till defendant makes his appearance that the real nature of the case is revealed. If Magistrates were empowered to fine complainants in a few glaring cases for bringing civil disputes to Criminal Courts, or to the Police, under the disguise of theft cases, the evil I have now to complain of would be checked at once. Similarly the Police officers, in some cases, without due consideration of the evidence, send up cases hastily; or, on refusal, are directed to send up cases on failure of sufficient data for the Magistrate executively to decide properly.

"The thirty-six cases of possessing stolen property were all sent up; and 40 persons were convicted, while 16 were acquitted or discharged. The most important cases under this head were two against the Treasurer of Bishenpore Sub-Treasury, and one against the Poddar of the Sub-Treasury, for the possession of stolen currency notes. The cases against these officials were that they received notes stolen in different parts of Bengal, and cashed them in the Sub-Treasury. The Treasurer was committed to the Sessions in both the cases, in which the notes were stolen from a zamindar of Nuddea, and a servant of the Maharaja of Nepal respectively. In the first case, the Treasurer was acquitted; and in the second, he has been convicted since the close of the year, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under Section 411 of Penal Code; and also to the same period, and to the same fine, for making a false record in the currency note register, in order to save himself from punishment. The Poddar has also been committed to the Sessions; this case is still pending trial.

"Of the 389 cases of trespass, no less than 339 were of trespass for the commission of some serious offence; and only 21 of these offences were brought to trial. House-breaking is the one offence with which the Police of this District have hitherto been unable to cope; and the peculiar circumstances of this District are such, that I can scarcely blame the Police for their want of success. Nearly the whole of the Sudder Sub-Division of Bankura District, as well as the northern and western portions of Bissenpore Sub-Division, are sparsely populated, and covered with extensive *sâl* jungle, dotted only here and there with small villages. The villages are often very small, containing forty or fifty mud and thatched huts, and surrounded by jungle.

Thieves and bad characters, therefore, have exceptional facilities to conceal themselves previous to committing house-breaking, as well as to evade pursuit if they are detected, and to conceal stolen property if successful. All these circumstances add to the difficulties I have experienced in checking this crime; but, nevertheless, the crime has gone down as compared with the previous year, and I have no doubt that by continued endeavours we shall at least succeed in substantially diminishing this crime."

Bogra, Hooghly, Dacca, and Shahabad.—The decrease in all these districts is attributed generally to the low price of food, and comparative prosperity of the people.

Durbhangha.—"There is an increase in the number of offences against property. This was owing very likely to the influx of bad characters from Nepaul, and of Burwárs from Gonda (some of whom were arrested); as, also, to the encouragement given to the chowkidars in the shape of small rewards for reporting regularly all cases of house-breaking, even if no property would be stolen."

Hazareebagh.—"Though the number of offences reported, rejected, and returned as true has so considerably increased, the number of cases actually brought to trial during the year, and the number of persons concerned in them, shows no material increase. The very fact of a large number of complaints being rejected under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, shows that the increase is partly attributable to the abundant crops and fair condition of the people, who had money enough to spend uselessly by vainly trying to bring what are regular civil suits in the Criminal Courts. The increase is owing also, to a certain extent, to the disputes between the partizans of the auction purchasers of the property sold in execution of decrees in the Civil Courts, and those of the persons whose properties were sold; as several cases of trespass and théft of paddy were instituted by one or other of them, with a view to secure or retain possession."

Gya.—The decrease in this district is ascribed to greater vigilance on the part of the Police.

Nuddea.—"In class VIII the increase is due to the increase of petty thefts of food crops—chiefly in Chooadanga and Bongong—attributable to the general poverty of the poorer classes of the people who have been put to much expense for medical treatment."

Patna.—"In cases against property, while there has been an increase in cases of house-breaking, there has been a large decrease in cases of theft. It is explained by the Police that thieves find it less risky to attempt house-breaking by night than theft by day, and hence they have taken to night house-breaking. My impression is that, while the professional night house-breakers still continue their profession, the cheapness of grain has been the cause of a decrease in petty thefts by petty thieves. Of cattle thefts there were only 16 cases, 9 of which were detected, but only 7 persons were convicted."

Details of the chief heads of crime falling under this class are given below :—

		Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
		1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
42, 43, 55.	Theft and receipt of stolen property .	27,637*	26,178	15,770	14,224
49—52.	Dacoity . . .	155*	138	248	135
44—48.	Robbery and extortion . . .	1,094*	1,150	398	357
61.	House trespass and burglary . .	15,698*	15,636	2,126	2,019

* Includes cases pending before the Police. These were omitted from last year's returns.

The above figures show a decrease as regards all the principal offences of this class, except robbery and extortion. The number of persons convicted of these two offences was, however, less than the number convicted of similar offences in 1880.

Class IX. The total number of cases under class IX, relating to documents, trade or property marks, breaches of contracts of service, marriage, defamation and criminal intimidation, and insult or annoyance, was 7,105 in the past, as compared with 7,320 in the previous, year. The following districts show an increase in crime under this class :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Mymensingh	223	336	30	19
Moorshedabad	122	202	14	22
Backergunge	226	285	17	11
Jessore	129	180	21	35
Cuttack	32	63	13	20

In the following districts a decrease is reported :—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted	
	1880	1881	1880	1881
Dinagepore	236	144	11	7
Rungpore	189	106	20	12
24-Pergunnahs	869	769	360	398
Tipporah	251	199	23	25
Hooghly	198	150	67	51

In none of the reports of the above districts have any reasons been assigned for these variations.

The District Magistrate of Bogra, in explaining a slight increase in his district in crime of this class, reiterates what he said in his report for 1880; and adds that cases relating to marriage are seldom prosecuted to the end, as the husbands compromise them as soon as they get their wives back, or are paid some money from the accused as asort of compensation for the loss of the wife. This officer thinks that the penal provisions relating to marriage are unsuited to the domestic relations of the lower orders in the district. A similar explanation has been given by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh in respect of a slight increase in his district of offences against the marriage laws.

Class X.

The total number of offences against special laws was 71,077 in the past year, as compared with 68,909 in 1880. The districts which contributed most towards this increase are given below :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted	
	1880	1881	1880	1881
Calcutta	19,176	20,375	21,041	24,292
Hooghly	2,140	2,888	2,316	2,850
Howrah	4,050	4,762	4,347	4,656
Patna	5,865	6,312	6,165	6,184
Nuddea	923	1,350	851	1,093

In the following districts, offences against special laws decreased considerably :—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted	
	1880	1881	1880	1881
Bhaugulpore	2,826	1,410	2,107	1,166
Jessore	1,255	785	1,722	925
Gya	1,485	1,040	1,431	1,068
Rungpore	851	541	807	446
Monghyr	1,793	1,544	1,739	1,499

Details of offences under some of the more important special laws are given below :—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted	
	1880	1881.	1880	1881
Cattle Trespass Act	5,452	5,721	1,536	1,513
Arms and Ammunition Act	1,178	1,355	1,183	1,289
Stamp Act	487	1,031	532	1,189
Excise, Salt, and Opium Acts	4,705	4,879	5,151	4,768
District Police Acts	13,643	14,208	15,135	15,909
Town Police Acts	3,122	4,886	4,549	6,897
Municipal Acts (Mofussil)	11,606	12,121	10,875	11,594

The increase in Hooghly was chiefly in respect of breaches of provisions of the Municipal Acts or of bye-laws thereunder, of Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act); and is attributed generally to the greater vigilance of the Municipal Police. In Patna there was an increase in the number of convictions under the Arms Act, due to a similar cause; and an increase under the head "Municipal Law," due, it is reported, to the fact that the Police are more alive than hitherto to their duties as to the prosecution of persons detected committing public nuisances. In this district there was also an increase in the number of infringements of the Salt Act brought to light, which is stated to be attributable to the energy of the Excise Inspector. The District Magistrate adds that the vigilance of the Police has had a marked effect upon the cases of drunken and disorderly persons in the streets; and in the offence, once so common in the city, of using the street drains as public latrines.

The decrease in Gya was chiefly in respect of breaches of the Irrigation, Municipal, and Lodging-house Acts. With reference to municipal cases, the number fell from 620 in 1880 to 73 only in 1881—a result which the Magistrate explains in the following terms: "Formerly persons liable under the Act were immediately prosecuted on the report of the municipal overseer. This practice, being likely to lead to abuse, was discontinued; and notice is now issued in the first instance." In this district there was, on the other hand, a marked increase under the heads "Inland Customs," "Excise," and "Police;" which is attributed to the greater vigilance exercised in bringing offenders to justice. The decrease in Jessore is mainly in cases under the Cattle Trespass Act; and is, the Magistrate states, due to the disinclination on the part of the public to use pounds, which are now farmed out, and are consequently in the eyes of the people no longer Government institutions. This officer adds:—

"During my tours in various parts of the district, it has come to my notice that, since the farming-out system has been introduced, people on their way to the pound, if they meet with the owners of the cattle which injured their crops, and if the latter give them a few annas as compensation, surrender the cattle to the owners, and thus save the owners a few annas more which they would have had to pay if the cattle had been taken to the pound. They [*i. e.*, the cattle-seizers] also gain the few annas which they would not have received if the cattle had been taken to the pound. This they would not have done before from a fear of being prosecuted. The transactions referred to are carried on so privately that we can scarcely get proof."

The general result of criminal trials is given in the following table:— **Results of trials in all Courts** *See Tables A 1 and B 1*

	1880	1881.
Acquitted and discharged	66,680	65,314
Convicted	144,408	143,772
Percentage convicted	68·4	68 7

These figures show, on the whole, a slight improvement on the results obtained in 1880; but, taking each class of offence separately, the improvement was only in respect of trials for offences under Chapters VIII, XIV, and XV of the Indian Penal Code; and, to a small extent, in respect of trials for infringements of local and special laws. The ratio of convictions for offences under Chapters XII and XIII of the Indian Penal Code fell from 69·5 per cent in 1880 to 66·3 per cent. in the year under report; while the proportion of convictions under Chapters XVIII to XXII of the Code continues to be very unsatisfactory. This proportion was lowest in Furreedpore (10·3 per cent.), Backergunge (11·1 per cent.), Mymensingh (11·6 per cent.), and Dinagepore (12·5 per cent.). On the other hand, the proportion was highest in Bankura (58·9 per cent.), Sarun (56·2 per cent.), and Pooree (55·2 per cent.). The very low proportion in Furreedpore is reported to be due to the unsatisfactory results of trials in connection with offences relating to marriages; for out of 46 persons who were accused of offences of this class only 3 were convicted. The Magistrate states that these cases generally occur among Mahomedans, whose marriages, especially re-marriages of widows, are conducted in so irregular a fashion, that they can with difficulty be strictly proved when called in question in the courts of justice.

From Table B 1 it will be observed that the districts in which the proportion of acquittals was most favourable, were Calcutta (8·3 per cent.), Darjeeling (18·4 per cent.), Howrah (22·1 per cent.), Patna (25·5 per cent.), and Bhaugulpore (26·4 per cent.); and that the districts where the proportion was most

unfavourable were Chittagong (47·1 per cent.), Julpigoree (46·4 per cent.), Dinagepore (45·2 per cent.), Burdwan (45·5 per cent.), and Pubna and Sarun (44·3 per cent. each). In Dinagepore the proportion of persons acquitted or discharged was 45·2 per cent. in the past, as compared with 37·3 per cent. in the previous, year. The reasons for this are explained by the District Magistrate in the following terms :—

"The percentage of conviction is inferior to that of last year. One of the reasons is, I believe, the fact that more judicial work was thrown on the district staff at times during the year than it could efficiently perform. A magisterial officer, if overweighted with cases, is prone to incomplete investigations, which are more likely to end in acquittals or discharges than convictions. His examination of the complainant on his first complaint is very often, for the same reason, deficient in thoroughness, and parties are brought up, and eventually acquitted or discharged, who, if the complainant had been subjected to a more searching examination, would not have been sent up at all."

Miscellaneous cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
See Statement 3 and Table F

Statement 3 and Table F, appended hereto, exhibit separately the miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure during the past year.

Section 209, Chapter XVI.

One thousand two hundred and forty persons, whose complaints were dismissed as frivolous or vexatious, were ordered to pay compensation to the accused in the past, as compared with 1,115 in the previous, year. The amount of compensation awarded to accused parties in the past year was Rs. 15,128-8. The districts where the greatest number of orders for compensation to be given to defendants were passed, were Calcutta, Dacca, Tipperah, Mozufferpore, and 24-Pergunnahs. In Maldah no such orders were made.

Chapter XXVI.

Proceedings against recusant witnesses, under Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, were taken in 1881 in only 14 districts. Such proceedings were instituted against 87 persons in all; and of these, 9 only were proceeded against by the Sessions Judge.

Chapter XXVIII.

Orders were passed for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance in the cases of 1,371 persons in the past, as compared with 1,262 persons in the previous, year. Such orders were most numerous in Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, and Noakhally. In Sarun, no such orders were made. Howrah returns 50 cases for the year under report as against 23 in 1880. The District Magistrate ascribes this increase to the greater punctuality of Magistrates in taking up cases on the dates fixed for the appearance of the accused ; so that defendants, who in former years could absent themselves with impunity on a variety of frivolous pretexts, now find themselves called upon, together with their sureties, to show cause why their recognizances should not be forfeited. If this be the correct explanation, then the dilatory Magistrates were more to blame than the persons who had learnt by experience that to obey the orders of Courts merely resulted in unnecessary postponements of their cases.

Chapter XXIX.
Section 414

In nine districts orders were passed against 38 jurors or assessors for non-attendance Section 414 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The corresponding number for 1880 was 30. Of the total number (38), 28 were fined.

Chapter XXXII.

Two hundred and eighty-three persons were summarily convicted in 1881, as compared with 320 in the previous year, under the provisions of Chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to contempts of Court. The number of such cases was greatest in Noakhally, Shahabad, 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, and Furreedpore. None occurred in Calcutta, Chittagong, Balasore, Hooghly, Howrah, Patna, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom.

Chapter XXXVII.

The number of persons against whom proceedings were taken in each of the years 1880 and 1881, under Chapter XXXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure (relating to the prevention of breaches of the peace), is given in the following table :—

	1880	1881	Remarks.
Total number of cases instituted .	3,138	2,716	
Total number of persons concerned .	12,516	10,587	* Besides these, there were 15 persons against whom proceedings were taken under Sections 502 and 503 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Number of persons required to find sureties . .	4,140	3,166*	
Number of persons required to give recognizance to keep the peace .	4,779	4,375	

Of the 7,541 persons who were required to find sureties, or to give recognizance to keep the peace, 967 persons were simultaneously convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace. Ninety persons were ordered to find sureties in addition to giving their personal recognizances. As in previous years, the provisions of this Chapter were very freely applied in Backergunge, where 4,674 persons were called upon to furnish security or to give recognizances; the corresponding figures for 1879 and 1880 were 4,183 and 5,633. The other districts in which similar precautionary measures were freely taken, were Furreedpore (708 persons), Jessore (478), Pubna (451), Tipperah (423), and Shahabad (371). In 1880, Jessore returned 1,080 persons; and the decrease is attributed to the more rigorous proceedings taken by Magistrates with a view to check the growing habit of zemindars and others, of settling their differences by recourse to force. Of the 66 proceedings under Chapter XXXVII of the Code instituted in the past year in Hooghly, a large number is reported to have occurred during the sowing and reaping seasons.

There was, on comparison with the returns for 1880, a decrease in Howrah of 32 cases under this Chapter in 1881—a result which is ascribed to the fact that during the last *Mohurrum* festival it was not found necessary to bind any one down to keep the peace as had been done in the previous year.

The following statement shows the number of proceedings taken, in each of the past two years, under Chapter XXXVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure (security for good behaviour): — Chapter XXXVIII.

	1880	1881
Total number of cases dealt with	900	984
Total number of persons concerned	1,028	1,201
Number of persons required to give security for good behaviour	678	748
Number of persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	489	584

These figures show an increase not only in the number of proceedings instituted, but also in the number of persons who were imprisoned on their failing to furnish the security required of them. No explanation is given as to the reason why the number of persons concerned exceeds the number of cases instituted. As a matter of fact, proceedings under this Chapter should be instituted separately as regards each person put upon his defence.

The proportion of persons who failed to give security was 78 per cent in the past, as compared with 72·1 in the previous, year.

Of the 584 persons imprisoned in default of security, 2 were committed to jail for periods not exceeding three years, by the order of the Sessions Court under Section 507 of the Code.

The following are the districts in which the largest number of persons were required to give security for good behaviour during the past year: Midnapore (67), Nuddea (52), Mymensingh (50), Rungpore (46), Poorea (45), and Gya (44). In Bogra, the number of persons against whom proceedings under this Chapter were taken was 59; but, of this number, as many as 52 were discharged. In 1880, the number of persons proceeded against in the same district was 26, of whom 13 were discharged. To account for the increase in the past year, and for the unsatisfactory results of such proceedings, the Magistrate explains as follows: —

"The increase in the number of persons tried and acquitted is chiefly owing to the acquittal of a large number of up-country coolies, several gangs of whom were arrested on suspicion by the Police of Sharsakandi of their own motion under Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code, and sent up from time to time for trial under Sections 504 and 505, Criminal Procedure Code, during the first quarter of the year, in consequence of their having a large number of clothes and other movable property with them; and also on account of the names of several of them having been found to agree with those of certain bad characters published in the *Police Gazette*." "All bad livelihood cases in which residents of this district were concerned, were tried in the villages in which they had their homes."

Proceedings for the suppression of nuisances (Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure) were taken in 882 cases. The following districts returned the largest number of such cases: Patna (214), Tipperah (106), Hooghly (94), 24-Pergunnahs (84), Mymensingh (65), and Burdwan (58). The orders passed were favourable to 589 and unfavourable to 861 of the defendants. In 53 cases referred under Section 526 of the Code, the jury confirmed the Chapter XXXIX.

orders of the Magistrates or modified them so slightly as to render the alteration acceptable to the Magistrate.

Chapter XL Four hundred and seventy-four cases regarding possession of land (Chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure) were decided by Magistrates during the past year, as compared with 590 cases in 1880. Cases of this nature were most frequent in Backergunge (47), Julpigoree (38), Tipperah (38), and Shahabad (37). In Dinagepore, Noakhally, and Rajshahye, no such cases were instituted.

Chapter XLI. Under Chapter XLI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, proceedings were taken against 965 persons, against 489 of whom orders for maintenance were made. The districts in which the largest number of such cases is to be found are, as in 1880, Calcutta (250), 24-Pergunnahs (82), Burdwan (67), and Hooghly (59). No such proceedings were taken in Maldah, Chumparun, and Singbhoom.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts.

Original Jurisdiction.

III.—THE HIGH COURT.

Including the four cases pending at the close of 1880, there were 61 cases on the files of the High Court in its original jurisdiction during 1881. Of this number, 57 were disposed of, and 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

During the year under report, no cases relating to European British subjects were committed for trial by any of the criminal authorities in the mofussil.

Seventy-two persons were involved in the 61 cases on the files of the Court. Of these, 54 were convicted and 14 acquitted or discharged. The number of witnesses examined was 457; and the average duration of the cases decided was 27·5 days. The number of witnesses examined in 1880 was 525; and the average duration of the 72 cases decided in that year was 20·5 days.

IV.—COURTS OF SESSION.

Number of commitments *See Table E* The following statement shows the number of cases committed or referred under Section 18, 36, or 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the Courts of Session in the interior; as well as the number decided and pending in such Courts during each of the past two years:—

	Committed for trial	Tried.	Untried (pending)
1880	1,731	1,706	246
1881	1,614	1,615	240

The number of commitments decreased principally in the past year in the following districts:—

	1880	1881
Lohardugga	59	34
Dacca	81	58
Furreedpore	72	50
Jessore	71	52

There was, on the other hand, a considerable increase in the following districts:—

	1880	1881.
Mymensingh	68	95
Midnapore	68	88
Bankura	19	37

In Gya there was a decrease of 14 in the number of commitments made in 1881 as compared with 1880. The Sessions Judge ascribes this, partly to a better administration of the district, and partly to the rigorous prosecution of old offenders. The Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, while commenting on the commitments made to the Sessions during the past years, suggests that when a Native Deputy Magistrate proposes to commit a case to the Sessions, he should take the opinion of the Government pleader or some other competent official (say the Joint Magistrate) as to the advisability of making the commitment. He makes this suggestion, as he is of opinion that many of the cases now sent up to the Sessions could well be decided by Magistrates themselves;

and he thinks that by this arrangement not only will better results be secured, but much money and time will be economised in Sessions Courts. The High Court is not disposed to look upon this proposal with favour.

The average duration of cases decided by Courts of Session was 46·7 days in the past, as compared with 49·3 days in the previous, year. Taking each Court separately, the following are the Courts in which the greatest delay occurred, or in which cases were treated with the greatest expedition :— Average duration of cases

	1880	1881.		1880.	1881.
Furreedpore . .	101·9	75 9	Mozufferpore . .	38·6	26·6
Hooghly . . .	72·8	71·8	Purneah . . .	31·	27 5
Darjeeling . .	21·5	71·9	Gya . . .	36·1	30·4
Maldah . . .	70·3	66 8	Moorshedabad . .	35·3	35·6
Manbhoom . .	40·	63·1	Patna . . .	36·9	36·8

The above figures show a slight improvement except as regards Darjeeling, Manbhoom, and Moorshedabad. The average duration of the cases decided by the Court of Session at Tipperah was 42·2 days in the past, as compared with 38·8 in the previous, year. The reason given by the Sessions Judge for the delay in the disposal of trials in 1881, is that there were some very heavy rioting cases which occupied a great deal of time. Four of these cases, he adds, arose out of the disputes between Nawab Abdul Ghuni of Dacca and members of his family.

Remaining at the end of the previous year	433
Persons in whose cases a re-trial was ordered	3
Persons who escaped from custody and were re-arrested during the year under report .	2
Persons received on commitment during 1881	2,803

The total number of persons under trial in the Courts of Session was 3,241* in the past, as compared with 3,654 in the previous, year. There were more than 100 persons under trial in the following Sessions Courts :— Number of persons under trial and results of trial. *See Table G*

Mymensingh	231
Midnapore	194
24-Pergunnahs	165
Patna	138
Furreedpore	131
Sarun	130
Hooghly	129
Rungpore	124
Tipperah	121
Jessore	114
Dacca	110

The following statement shows the results of trials in 1880 and 1881. As regards persons whose cases were referred to the High Court under Sections 263 and 287 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the result shown is the final result in the High Court :—

	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
1880	1,167	2,006	63·3
1881	1,164	1,658	58·7

Including the cases of those on whom the sentence of death was passed, subject to confirmation by the High Court, 59 per cent. of the persons whose cases were decided in the past year were convicted by the Courts of Session. The following are the districts in which the greatest or smallest proportion of convictions was obtained :—

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Julpigoree . . .	93·7	Patna . . .	33·3
Cuttack . . .	82·	Manbhoom . .	37·7
Balasore . . .	80·7	24-Pergunnahs . .	45·2
Peorée . . .	80·	Moorshedabad . .	46·5
Darjeeling . . .	80·	Lohardugga . .	47·5
Shahabad . . .	80·	Burdwan . . .	47·8
Sarun	78·3	Furreedpore . .	48·5
Maldah . . .	77·7	Dinagepore . .	50·
Chumparun . .	73·6	Nuddea . . .	50·
Beerbhoom . . .	70·4	Hazareebagh . .	50·
Gya	70·4	Bogra . . .	51·7

It will be observed on reference to Table G that, in the Districts where trials are held by jury, the results obtained are, as a rule, far from satisfactory; the

only exceptions being, perhaps, Dacca, where the percentage of convictions was 66·6, and Hooghly, where it was 60·7. The Sessions Judges of Moorshedabad and Patna, both "Jury Districts," report that the unsatisfactory results in their Courts were mainly owing to indiscreet commitments made by some of the Magistrates of the District. The Sessions Judge of the latter District also attributes the bad results to the system of trial by jury. The Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs explains that most of the acquittals by his Court were due to insufficiency of evidence; and in some instances to malicious prosecutions on (what proved to be) false charges.

Number of witnesses examined.
See Table J

The total number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Session was 11,790 during the past, as compared with 12,193 in the previous, year. Including witnesses who were not examined, the total number discharged was 18,221. The number of days the witnesses were detained is shown in the margin. The districts where the greatest number of witnesses were detained in Court for more than three days were—

Discharged	
On the 1st day	8,387
„ 2nd „	3,786
„ 3rd „	2,009
After the 3rd day	4,039

Hooghly	533
Shahabad	359
Furreedpore	340
Tipperah	300
Mymensingh	252
Bogra	219

In the Sessions Courts at Balasore, Dacca, Dinagepore, Jessore, Julpigoree, Mozufferpore, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom, no witnesses were detained for a period exceeding three days. The Sessions Judge of Dacca attributes this result to the working of the plan, adopted by him, of himself fixing the dates for trial of Sessions cases, instead of leaving this to be done by the District Magistrate. Under the standing orders of the High Court, it is the duty of the Magistrate to fix the dates and arrange for the attendance of the witnesses and accused before the Sessions Court, and, as an ordinary rule, these orders should be carried out. But where, in particular instances, the contrary plan has been found to work well and harmoniously, the High Court would not insist on a strict observance of these orders.

The explanations given for the long detention of witnesses in the Courts of Session in 1881 are generally to the same effect as those recorded in the report for 1880. Magistrates find it difficult to ascertain beforehand the time required for the disposal of the cases in which the witnesses have to appear. This state of things could be remedied if, as stated in the report for 1880, Sessions Judges put themselves in direct communication with the Magistrate before the Sessions commences, and if Magistrates submitted the programme of Sessions trials to the Sessions Judge a few days before each Sessions commenced so as to enable the latter officer to modify it, if he so desired.

Diet-money.

The amount of diet-money, &c., paid to witnesses in the Courts of Session was Rs. 16,100 in the past, as compared with Rs. 14,488* in the previous, year. The districts in which the variation in the figures for the past two years is most marked, are given below :—

* These are the revised figures.

	Increase.	Decrease
Midnapore	1,097	...
Furreedpore	.	1,064
24-Pergunnahs	391	
Bankura	381	..
Mymensingh	308	..
Moorshedabad	...	293
Gya	..	286
Patna	283	...
Shahabad	.	240
Rungpore	...	220

The increase in the payments to witnesses in the Court of Session at Patna was partly owing to the fact that an European witness had to come all the way from Ajmere. In the other districts, the increase or decrease in the amount paid to witnesses is obviously attributable to the variation in the

number of witnesses in attendance. In the 24-Pergunnahs, however, where there was a decrease of 72 in the number of witnesses examined, but an increase in the amount paid to them, this increase is attributed to the effect of a recent circular of Government, which permitted the payment, in the year under report, of the expenses of Police officers summoned to attend as witnesses.

Jury trials. *See Statement 7*

No alteration has been made during the past year in the system of trial by jury, either as regards the area over which it has heretofore extended, or the offences to which it is applied. In 1881, 392 trials were held by jury, as compared with 409 in 1880. Of the trials held by jury in the past year, in 330 cases the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jurors, in 45 cases he wholly, and in 17 cases partly, disapproved of their verdict. It has been already pointed out in this report that the largest proportion of acquittals occurred in the Sessions Courts in which the trials are held by jury; and it was explained that this result was, in some instances, due to improper commitments; but from the following remarks, which have been extracted from the reports of some of the Sessions Judges, it will be observed that the jury system is in some respects unsuited to parts of Bengal:—

Dacca.—"In accordance with the wishes of the High Court, expressed in reviewing my annual report for 1880, I here give a brief account of the two cases referred by me during the year, under the provisions of Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code, owing to my having disagreed with the verdict of the jury.

"The first of these cases was one in which three persons were charged with having murdered a girl, named Arfan, for the sake of her ornaments. One of the accused twice confessed her guilt before the committing officer, but she retracted her confession in my Court. She, however, produced no evidence, and gave no explanation of her previous confession. She did not say that it had been extorted from her, or that she had been tutored to make it. Notwithstanding this, the jury by a majority acquitted her of murder, but unanimously found her guilty of concealing the body. I thought this verdict unreasonable, as it showed that they believed one part, and disbelieved another part, of the confession. I thought, moreover, that the jury were probably reluctant to convict a female of an offence which would render her liable to a capital sentence. I accordingly referred the case, and the High Court upheld my views, convicted the prisoner of the murder of the child, and sentenced her to transportation for life.

"The other case referred under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code, was one in which the accused person, named Muluk Chand Mug, was charged, under Sections 302 and 324 of Indian Penal Code, with having murdered his mother, and with having caused grievous hurt to one Arjun. In this case there was one eye-witness, and there was such strong circumstantial evidence as proved that the accused only could have stabbed his mother. Notwithstanding this, the jury unanimously found him guilty under Section 324, but acquitted him under Section 302. I could not approve of this verdict, and accordingly referred the case. The High Court found the prisoner guilty under Section 302, Penal Code, and sentenced him to transportation for life."

Hooghly—"On the general subject of the result of trials, I wish to state that every year's further experience of the jury system convinces me more and more that, while for nearly all ordinary offences it works well, it is not suited for trying matters of homicide. Where the accused is not absolutely acquitted in the teeth of reasonably satisfactory evidence, every advantage possible is taken by juries to convict of lesser offences, as hurt, &c. One of the most difficult and invidious duties of a Judge is to combat, in the case of a reluctant jury, impressed by a specious address for the defence, all its fallacies and inconsistencies."

Patna.—"I have nothing to add to what I wrote last year on the subject of trial by jury. I am still of opinion that it" [the system] "is unsuited to the country, and that it leads to the escape of many guilty persons. Unless a case is very clear, it is almost useless to send it before a jury; and even very clear cases sometimes do not succeed, as the very amplitude of the evidence seems to rouse suspicions in the jurors. Except in questions of law, I do not think that the jurors are at all guided by the opinion of the Judge. Service on the jury is much disliked, and I believe that most people would welcome the abolition of the institution."

The Court have had occasion to observe for some time past that the jury system has not been a success in the Patna District. This state of affairs may, in a measure, be owing to the fact that the jurors are most of them residents of the City of Patna, and find it impossible to disabuse their minds of the bazaar gossip which is current, throughout all grades of native society in the town, for weeks before any criminal trial of even ordinary public interest.

Trials with Assessors.

The number of trials held with the aid of assessors was 1,122 in the past, as compared with 1,165 in the previous, year. In 846 cases in the past year, the Sessions Judges concurred in the opinions of the assessors. In 122 cases the Judge differed from the opinion of one, and in 154 cases from the opinion of both, of the assessors.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

V.—PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES

Number of cases brought to trial, determined and pending.

See Table E.

The statement in the margin exhibits the number of cases brought to trial, determined and pending in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, during the past two years. The figures given do not include cases instituted under Section 347 of the Calcutta Municipal Act before Justices of the Peace, from whom no returns are received by the Court.

	1880	1881.
Brought to trial	26,683	28,450
Determined	26,673	28,445
Pending	43	46

The figures in the margin show the relative number of cases decided, both by Presidency Magistrates sitting singly, and by Benches of Magistrates.

	Number of cases decided	
	1880	1881.
By Presidency Magistrates sitting singly	16 929	19 156
By Benches of Magistrates	9,744	9,289

Results of trial.

See Table H.

The total number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 36,194 in the past, as compared with 31,520 in the previous, year. Of the total number of persons tried last year, 2,963 were acquitted, 33,107 were convicted, 4 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 67 were committed to the Sessions.

The results of trial before each class of tribunal in the past year were as follows:—

	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Stipendiary Magistrates	1,748	24,715	93 6
Benches of Magistrates	1,215	8,392	87 3
TOTAL	2,963	33,107	91 7

VI.—COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.

Number of cases brought to trial, disposed of, and pending, 1880 and 1881.

See Table E

The number of cases brought to trial, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of Magistrates in the interior, during each of the past two years, was as follows:—

	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1880	118,608	118,482	2,470
1881	116,305	115,964	2,607

The following are the districts in which the chief increase or decrease is apparent in the number of cases brought to trial:—

	Increase			Decrease	
	1880.	1881.		1880	1881
Hooghly	4,626	5,229	Bhaugulpore	4,028	3,197
Patna	7,805	8,156	Monghyr	3,528	2,912
Cuttack	2,126	2,458	Jessore	4,071	3,441
Nuddea	3,343	3,665	Gya	3,179	2,635
Shahabad	2,667	2,983	Darjeeling	1,896	1,534
Howrah	5,972	6,201	Dacca	4,665	4,312
Lohardugga	1,856	2,069	Furreedpore	2,793	2,440

Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of cases brought to trial during 1881, there was a noticeable increase in the pending files at the close of the year. The districts where the greatest arrears accumulated were Pubna, Rajshahye, and 24-Pergunnahs. The Magistrate of Pubna explains that the increase of arrears in his district arose from the temporary absence, towards the close of the year, of a 1st class Deputy Magistrate at head-quarters on leave for three months, during which time there remained only one 1st class and two

3rd class Deputy Magistrates, which necessitated the 1st class Magistrate taking up almost all the cases.

The following statement shows the number of cases tried regularly and tried summarily by the Courts of the several grades in each of the past two years :— Distribution of business. *See Statement 4.*

	Tried regularly		Tried summarily.	
	1880	1881.	1880	1881
Special Magistrates . .	219	173	...	...
Honorary ditto .	2,435	2,242	444	692
Stipendiary ditto . .	73,868	70,973	15,225	14,510
Benches of ditto . .	8,183	8,822	15,866	16,698
District ditto .	1,090	910	913	729
TOTAL .	85,795	83,120	32,448	32,629

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Besides the above, in the past year District and Divisional Magistrates disposed of 215 cases referred to them by Subordinate Magistrates under Section 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The corresponding number for 1880 was 229. References under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.

The districts in which these cases were most numerous were Lohardugga (44), Rungpore (21), and Patna (15). No such trials were held in Bankura, Balasore, Dacca, Furreedpore, Jessore, and Nuddea.

The amount of judicial work done by District Magistrates during each of the past two years is given below :— Amount of work done by District Magistrates

	Number of cases tried	
	1880.	1881
Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code	229	215
Cases dealt with under ordinary powers . . .	2,003	1,625
Cases dealt with under special powers under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code	10	14
TOTAL .	2,242	1,854

In the report for 1880 it was stated that the amount of judicial work done by District Magistrates has been yearly on the decrease. In that year the amount of work done by these officers fell short by 365 cases of the amount done by them in 1879; while in the past year there was a further decrease of 388 cases.

In the following districts the District Magistrates have done a greater amount of judicial work as indicated :—

	1880	1881
Monghyr	14	19
Burdwan	41	71
Bankura	1	23
Chittagong	22	26
Cuttack	16	50
Pooree	63	137
Furreedpore	21	35
Howrah	310	352
Jessore	1	40
Midnapore	21	29
Noakhally	30	48
Bogra	23	39
Julpigoree	19	46
Saiun	19	25
Shahabad	9	31
Tipperah	...	29
24-Pergunnahs	11	39
Manbhoom	43	46
Singbhoom	59	72

It does not appear, however, whether the cases were generally of an important character; or, on the contrary, of a very petty nature, such as neglect of duty by chowkidars, breaches of Municipal bye-laws, &c.

The smallest amount of such work was done by the Magistrates of the following districts, *viz.*: Dacca (2 cases), Bhaugulpore and Darjeeling (4 cases in each), and Mozufferpore (6 cases). Nuddea is the only district where the District Magistrate tried no original criminal cases at all. A reference to the report for 1880 will show that no original cases were dealt with by the same District Magistrate in that year.

Cases dealt with under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

Fourteen cases were decided by Deputy Commissioners in exercise of the special powers conferred by Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The districts in which these cases were decided are indicated in the margin. Of the 14 cases decided, 6 were referred to the Sessions Court for confirmation of sentences of imprisonment exceeding three years.

	Number of cases.
Julpigoree	3
Lohardugga	5
Manbhoom	4
Singbhoom	2

References under Section 507, Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year under report, 6 cases were submitted by Magistrates to the Courts of Session for orders under Section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (security for good behaviour), and one case which had been struck off the file in 1880 owing to the escape of the accused, was, on the re-arrest of the accused, restored to the file in 1881. Of these 7 cases, 3 were decided; the order of the Magistrate being set aside in 1 case, and confirmed in the other 2 cases. The corresponding number for 1880 was 10.

Average duration of cases.

The following table shows the average duration of cases decided during the past two years by the several classes of Magistrates:—

	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
	1880.	1881.
Special and Honorary Magistrates	4·1	3.8
Benches of Magistrates	2·1	3·1
Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates	9·2	11·3
District Magistrates	8·8	8·
All Magistrates in the interior	9·1	9·2

The districts in which, and the class of Magistrates before whom, trials were conducted with the greatest expedition or otherwise, are given below :—

DISTRICTS.	Special and Honorary Magistrates.		Benches of Magistrates.		Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates.		District Magistrates.	
	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	...	...
Beerbhoom	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	...	5·5	...	1·7	...
Monghyr	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20·3
Chittagong	...	...	...	16·3	..	...	...	.
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·4	.
Balasore	...	...	...	...	5·7	...	..	.
Dacca	1·	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	17·2	...	..
Darjeeling	...	...	1·3	...	3·5	...	1·	...
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	...	.
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	...
Hooghly	...	...	1·9	...	...	...	...	.
Howrah	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	2·9	...
Moorshedabad	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9
Mymensingh	...	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	..
Noakhally	...	...	...	35·1	...	...	...	29·7
Nuddea	...	...	..	...	...	21·1	...	.

Districts.	Special and Honorary Magistrates.		Benches of Magistrates.		Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates.		District Magistrates.	
	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.
Patna	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	...	44·5
Bogra	...	8·2	...	...	...	...	2·	...
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	...
Julpigoree	...	11·9	...	15·	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·8
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3	...
Durbhangah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	1·2	...	5·5	...	1·4	..
Hazaresbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	...	..	3·8	...

The total number of persons under trial in the Courts of the Magistrates in the interior was 177,986 in the past, as compared with 184,872 in the previous, year. In the margin, details are given showing the manner in which the accused persons were brought to trial during 1881. Number of persons under trial. *See Table H.*

Under arrest by Police	76,660
Upon warrant	11,272
On summons	81,592
Voluntarily	3,674

A comparison with the same returns for 1880 shows that there has been a decrease under each of these heads, especially under the head "On summons."

Omitting persons entered as "committed or referred," and persons who died, escaped, or were transferred, the total number of persons whose cases were decided in the past year was 170,117. Of these, 108,953, or 64 per cent., were convicted; and 61,164 were acquitted or discharged. The variations in the percentages of convictions are shown in the following table:— Results of trials.

	Percentage convicted.		Percentage convicted.
Darjeeling	81·6	Chittagong	52·7
Howrah	78·	Julpigoree	53·2
Patna	75·	Burdwan	54·6
Bhaugulpore	73·8	Sarun	54·8
Hooghly	69·8	Dinagepore	54·9
24-Pergunnahs	69·2	Pubna	55·7
Backergunge	68·2	Midnapore	56·2
Pooree	67·1	Mymensingh	56·6

The following statement shows the results of trials before the Magistrates of each class:—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Special Magistrates	178	375	67·8
Honorary do.	851	3,036	78·1
Stipendiary do.	50,441	81,429	61·7
Benches of do.	8,841	22,172	71·4
District do.	853	1,941	69·4

The greater proportion of convictions before Honorary Magistrates and by Benches is due to the fact that the large majority of cases tried by such tribunals relate to petty offences against the municipal laws, in most of which judgment is passed on confession or admission by the accused.

The mode of trial and the sentence passed in the case of persons convicted is shown in the following table:—

	On regular trial.	On summary trial.
Sentence appealable	42,386	4,740
„ not appealable	34,823	27,004

These figures show that of the persons convicted on summary trial 14·9 per cent., and of those tried regularly 54·8 per cent., had the right of appeal. It should, however, be remembered that, whereas a sentence of impri-

sonment exceeding one month passed on ordinary trial is liable to appeal, the maximum non-appealable sentence passed after a summary trial is one of three months' imprisonment. The corresponding figures for 1880 were 12·9 per cent. and 60 per cent.

The number of persons convicted on summary trial by the various classes of tribunals was as follows :—

Honorary Magistrates		804
Stipendiary	do.	15,268
Benches of	do.	14,850
District	do.	822
	TOTAL	31,744

Details of persons awaiting trial.
See Table I

Excluding criminal lunatics, the total number of persons awaiting trial before the Magistrates, at the close of 1881, was 4,411. Details are given in the margin, showing in what manner these persons were in attendance.

In custody	616
On bail	3,060
On recognizance	679
Otherwise	56

Excluding persons whose trial had been stayed on the ground that they were incapable, through unsoundness of mind, of making their defence, the duration of the pending trials is thus shown :—

More than	3 months	44 persons.
„ „	2 „	90 „
„ „	1 month	660 „
Not exceeding	1 „	3,617 „

The delay in the disposal of the cases of the 2 persons, shown in Table I to have been under trial in Julpigoree for more than three months, is reported to have been due to the absence of the Honorary Magistrates attached to the Julpigoree Bench, before which the accused were awaiting their trial. The explanations submitted to the Court regarding the delay in the disposal of the cases of the remaining 42 persons, shown in the same table to have been under trial for more than three months, were found to be unsatisfactory in the cases of Dacca, Maldah, Tipperah, Rajshahye, Shahabad, Furreedpore, and Chittagong; and sufficient as regards all other districts. The necessary orders have already been communicated to the Magistrates concerned.

Number of witnesses examined.
See Table J.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates in the interior was 387,940 in the past, as compared with 397,534 in the previous, year The districts where the variations in the figures for the past two years are most marked are given below :—

	Increase		Decrease
24-Pergunnahs	3,484	Backergunge	2,820
Shahabad	1,714	Gya	2,259
Dinagepore	1,298	Dacca	1,615
Nuddea	1,282	Rungpore	1,580
Mymensingh	1,187	Jessore	1,540
Midnapore	1,095	Tipperah	1,494
Hazareebagh	1,024	Moorshedabad	1,481

The decrease in the number of witnesses examined in Tipperah in the past year is attributed to the greater discretion exercised by Subordinate Magistrates in issuing processes, and to a stricter observance of the provisions of Section 361 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

On comparing Table J with Table E, it will be observed that, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of cases brought to trial in the 24-Pergunnahs in the past year, the number of witnesses examined shows a considerable increase. A similar result appears in the returns of Darjeeling, Purneah, Maldah, Mozufferpore, Durbhangah, and Manbhoom. On the other hand, it will be observed that, while the number of cases increased in the past year in Howrah, Moorshedabad, Noakhally, Patna, Rajshahye, and Lohardugga, the number of witnesses examined has perceptibly decreased.

Diet-money.

The amount paid to witnesses as expenses was Rs. 13,463 in the past, as compared with Rs. 10,967 in the previous, year. On a reference to Table J, it will be observed that, in many of the districts, although there were not so many witnesses examined in 1881 as in 1880, the amount of expenses paid to

them was greater. This result is attributed generally to the effect of a recent circular of Government, by which Courts are permitted to repay the actual travelling expenses incurred by Police officers attending as witnesses. The Magistrate of Mymensingh reports that, although the attention of the sub-divisional officers of Jamalpore and Kishorganj was drawn to the orders of Government on the subject, nothing was paid by them during the year as expenses to witnesses and complainants. This inattention of the Magistrates of Mymensingh was noticed in the Court's reports for 1879 and 1880.

Detention of witnesses.

The detention of witnesses in the Magistrates' Courts is given in the margin. The following districts show the largest number of witnesses who were detained for more than three days, *viz.*,—Backergunge (587), Durbhangah (400), Furreedpore (328), 24-Pergunnahs (193), Midnapore (188), Monghyr (142), Mymensingh (122), Jessore (101), and Shahabad (100). The explanations submitted regarding the detention of witnesses for periods exceeding three days have been considered by the High Court, and the necessary orders have been communicated to the officers concerned.

Discharged on the 1st day	383,196
" " 2nd "	47,763
" " 3rd "	11,451
" after the 3rd day	3,050

See Table K.

VII.—PUNISHMENTS

High Court.

Of the persons convicted in the past year, in trials held by the High Court on its Original Side, 2 were sentenced to death, 1 to transportation for life, 6 to transportation for terms, and 45 to rigorous imprisonment.

See Statement 5.

Of these 45 persons, the rigorous imprisonment in the cases of 12 persons was combined with solitary confinement; and, in the case of 1 person, a sentence of whipping was also passed. The sentences of rigorous imprisonment were for terms between two and seven years in the cases of 31 persons, and for lesser periods in the cases of the remaining 14 persons.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, in cases referred under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code (that is, in cases in which the Sessions Judge dissented from the verdict of the jury), 18 persons were acquitted, 4 were sentenced to death, 5 to transportation for life, and 14 to rigorous imprisonment. In cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 287, for confirmation of sentence of death, the sentence was confirmed in the cases of 54 persons; and in the cases of 9 persons it was modified in the following manner, *viz.*,—8 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, and 1 person to rigorous imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Courts of Session.

The sentences passed by the Courts of Session during the past two years were as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
Death	80	70
Transportation { for life	139	161
Transportation { for a term	87	46
Imprisonment { rigorous	1,644	1,308
Imprisonment { simple	13	18
Forfeiture of property	6	...
Fine	119	112
Whipping	21	22

Except in the cases of 10 persons in which fine, and in the cases of 7 persons in which whipping, was the sole punishment awarded in the past year, the remaining sentences of fine and whipping above shown were in addition to other punishment. Of the 1,308 persons shown to have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, in the cases of 17 persons this punishment was combined with solitary confinement.

Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms:—

	1880	1881.
Not exceeding 15 days	8	4
" " 6 months	168	180
" " 2 years	415	356
" " 7 "	902	725
Above 7 years	159	61

Besides the persons shown above, the following persons were also sentenced by Sessions Judges, *viz.*,—12 persons to rigorous imprisonment for terms varying between two and seven years, in cases referred to them by Deputy Commis-

sioners under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and 7 persons to undergo imprisonment for terms exceeding three years in cases referred, under Section 18 of the same Code, to the Sessions Judge of Burdwan for confirmation of sentences passed by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Bankura. Twelve of the 19 persons referred to above were also sentenced to pay a fine.

The cases of 6 persons were referred during the year for the orders of the Sessions Court under Section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 1 person whose case was referred under this section during the previous year, and who escaped, was re-arrested during the past year. In two of the three cases dealt with by the Sessions Court in 1881, the proceedings of the Magistrate were confirmed, and the accused were sentenced, in default of security, one to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a term between one and three years, and the other for a shorter period.

Four persons convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace were required by the Sessions Court, under Section 489 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to find sureties; and 11 persons were required to find sureties in addition to giving their personal recognizances. In all these cases the orders of the Sessions Judge were complied with.

The fines imposed by Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges amounted to Rs. 28,373 in the past, as compared with Rs. 17,202 in the previous, year. The amount of old and new fines realised during the year was Rs. 6,965 only.

Presidency Magistrates.

The following statement shows the punishments imposed by Presidency Magistrates during each of the past two years:—

		1880.	1881.
Imprisonment	rigorous	1,505	1,563
	simple	95	147
Fine		21,447	25,274
Whipping		214	175

The following are the details of the sentences of imprisonment passed:—

		1880.	1881.
Not exceeding	15 days	326	518
„ „	6 months	1,100	1,007
„ „	2 years	174	185

The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 90,764, as compared with Rs. 81,337 in the previous year. The amount realised was Rs. 81,558, as compared with Rs. 72,058.

The details of the sentences of whipping passed during each of the past two years were as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
10 stripes and under	58	72
20 „ „ „	92	70
30 „ „ „	64	33

Magistrates' Courts in the interior

The following statement shows the sentences imposed in the Courts of the Magistrates in the interior during the past two years:—

		1880.	1881
Fine	with imprisonment	5,290	4,710
	without „	77,070	77,178
Whipping	sole punishment	2,175	1,791
	additional „	288	213
Imprisonment	rigorous	24,161	21,724
	simple	814	829

These figures show a decrease under all heads, except in respect of cases in which fine was the sole punishment awarded.

Imprisonment

The following are the details of the periods for which imprisonment was ordered in the sentences passed in 1880 and 1881, respectively:—

		1880.	1881.
Not exceeding	15 days	5,230	4,482
„ „	6 months	14,994	13,635
„ „	2 years	4,756	4,408
„ „	7 „	23	28

Under all these heads also a marked decrease is observable, except in respect of sentences for periods varying between two and seven years; and these have increased very slightly.

Whipping.

The following figures show in detail the sentences of whipping passed during each of the past two years:—

	1880.	1881.
10 stripes and under	821	658
20 „ „	1,103	947
30 „ „	539	399

The total amount of fines imposed and realised, and the amount paid by way of compensation during each of the past two years, was as follows:—

	Imposed	Realised	Paid as compensation.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1880	6,85,157	6,13,300	44,788
1881	6,86,988	6,14,153	41,334

The variation between the figures representing fines imposed and payments of compensation for the past two years is most marked in the following districts:—

Comparative Table.

	Fines imposed. Increase Rs		Fines imposed. Decrease Rs.		Compensation paid. Increase. Rs		Compensation paid. Decrease Rs.
24-Pergunnahs	15,741	Dacca	8,656	Furreedpore	1,170	Pubna	1,652
Purneah	5,609	Rajshahye	5,069	Midnapore	1,006	Hooghly	1,368
Manbhoom	5,354	Monghyr	4,767	Mymensingh	643	Purneah	1,140
Pubna	5,064	Mymensingh	4,422	Sarun	399	Jessore	931
Darjeeling	4,912	Howrah	3,936	Patna	351	Moorshedabad	639
Hooghly	4,003	Bankura	3,587	Shahabad	339	Chumparun	591
Midnapore	1,901	Mozufferpore	3,553	Lohardugga	304	Cuttack	557
Rungpore	1,750	Chittagong	3,208	Tipperah	227	Darjeeling	507
Chumparun	1,710	Noakhally	3,021	Gya	218	Noakhally	478

Reformatory Schools Act

Twenty-three sentences of detention in a reformatory school were passed during the year under review. Seven of these were passed by the Presidency Magistrates; ten by Magistrates in the interior; and six by Sessions Judges. The districts in which these orders were passed were, Patna (3); Howrah, Hooghly, and Nuddea (2 each); and Monghyr, Chumparun, 24-Pergunnahs, Gya, Mymensingh, Rungpore, and Sarun (1 each).

There was but one reformatory school (that at Alipore) open during the year under report, for the whole Province of Bengal. As there was considerable reason to doubt whether the accommodation in this school was sufficient for the requirements of the Province, the High Court instituted enquiries, the result of which is to show that, excluding Calcutta, the total number of boys sentenced or sent to the reformatory was, in the past year, 21; of whom only 16, as shown in the preceding paragraph, were admitted into the school at Alipore. In addition to this, it appeared that 94 juveniles would have been dealt with by various tribunals under Sections 7 and 8 of Act V of 1876 if accommodation had been sufficient. So that 99 juvenile offenders, who were considered by the Criminal Courts to be fit subjects for confinement in a reformatory, where there would have been a reasonable expectation of reclaiming at least some of them from a criminal life, were condemned to a prison life with the unavoidable prospect of coming out of jail little, if any, better than when they first entered its walls. Under these circumstances, the Court have learnt with much satisfaction that another reformatory school is about to be opened at Hazaribagh for the reception of juvenile offenders whose homes are in the Chota Nagpore and Behar Districts.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

VIII.—THE HIGH COURT.

The number of appeals from the sentences or orders of the Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, filed, decided and pending in the High Court, in each of the years 1879, 1880 and 1881, is shown in the following table.—

	1879.	1880	1881.
Filed	732	761	698
Decided	677	789	712
Pending	59	61	47

In the report for 1880, it was stated that the number of appeals filed in the High Court had increased year by year since 1877. The past year shows a sudden and marked decrease. The number of appeals decided during the year was less; and the pending files have been considerably reduced.

Appeals from judgments of acquittal.

Of the 698 appeals preferred during the year under report, 2 were appeals by the Local Government against judgments of acquittal; of which one was passed by the Sessions Court at Balasore, and the other by a Magistrate of Calcutta. In one of these cases the order appealed against was set aside, and the other remained undecided at the close of the year.

Appeals from persons convicted.

Details of the remaining appeals are given in the following statement, showing the classes of Courts against whose decisions appeals were filed by persons convicted:—

	Appeals from the sentences or orders of			
	Sessions Judges.	Deputy Commissioners.	Presidency Magistrates.	Total.
Filed	664	15	17	696
Decided	681	13	17	711
Pending	43	2	1	46

Result of appeals as affecting cases.

The following statement shows the result of appeals, as affecting cases, decided during each of the past three years:—

	1879	1880	1881
Affirmed	554	634	573
Reversed	38	45	59
Varied	79	101	75
Remanded	6	9	4

The decisions of the Lower Courts were, therefore, affirmed in 80·5 per cent. of the appeals decided in 1881, as compared with 80·3 per cent. in 1880, and 81·8 per cent. in 1879. Among the sentences varied have been included three sentences which were enhanced.

In the following statement, details are given for each class of Court, as regards the appeals decided in 1881:—

	Appeals from the decisions of		
	Sessions Judges	Deputy Commissioners.	Presidency Magistrates
Affirmed	550	7	16
Reversed	54	4	1
Varied	73	2	...
Remanded	4	...	...

Result of appeals as affecting persons.

See Statement 6.

The following statement gives the results during the past two years with regard to the number of appellants concerned:—

	1880	1881.
Appeals rejected	695	524
Sentence confirmed	353	345
„ enhanced	6	8
„ reduced or altered	139	90
„ annulled or proceedings quashed	139	112
New trial or further enquiry ordered	37	7

The appeals of 48·2 per cent. of the appellants were summarily rejected in the past year, as compared with 50·7 per cent. in 1880. The results of admitted appeals were as follows:—

	Precentage	
	1880	1881
Order of Lower Court affirmed	52·4	61 4
„ „ modified	21·5	17 4
„ „ set aside	20·6	19·9
New trial ordered	5 5	1·3

IX.—APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

The number of appeals preferred, decided, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and of Sessions Judges during the past two years, was as follows:— Number of appeals filed, decided, and pending. *See Table M.*

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Sessions Judges	3,275	3,397	3,194	3,463	232	161
District Magistrates	1,903	1,991	1,887	1,990	86	85
	5,178	5,388	5,081	5,453	318	216

These figures show a slight increase in respect of appeals filed in the Courts both of Sessions Judges and of Magistrates. The amount of appellate work done by both classes of officers is also greater in the past than in the previous year; and the arrears on the pending files have consequently diminished to a considerable extent.

The increase or decrease (as the case may be) in the number of appeals preferred was most marked in the following districts:—

Districts where an increase is shown.	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.		Districts where a decrease is shown.	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.		1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Shahabad	.	.	47	125	Pacca	..	..	156	94
Durbhangah	65	126	...	..	Bankura	95	34	..	...
Maldah	..	...	19	65	Monghyr	...	..	79	37
Midnapore	.	..	68	112	Rajshahye	75	39	..	...
Mozufferpore	76	118	..	...	Hooghly	58	23	..	...
Backergunge	226	266	50	73	Jessore	...	...	74	43
Pubna	64	102	45	65	Mymensingh	127	99	...	...
Monghyr	105	143	...	...	Pooree	...	.	42	18
Dacca	161	193	...	..	Rungpore	54	32	...	..
Darjeeling	9	31	..	...	Furreedpore	.	.	63	42
Jessore	112	143	...	.	Nuddea		.	38	19
Cuttack	...	...	4	34	Burdwan	105	87	44	27
Furreedpore	136	162	.	..	Sarun	...	..	95	78
Nuddea	106	132	...	...	Chittagong	..	.	49	33

The increase in the institutions in the Sessions Court of Nuddea is attributed by the Sessions Judge, partly to the disturbed state of the Meherpore sub-division, and partly to the inexperience of some of the officers recently appointed to that sub-division.

The increase in the number of appeals in the Courts of Session at Backergunge, Jessore, Durbhangah, Mozufferpore, and Pubna, is the more remarkable, in that the number of appealable orders passed by Magistrates exercising 1st class powers was much less in 1881 than in 1880. A similar result appears in the returns of the District Magistrate of Shahabad.

The results with regard to the appellants in the Courts of Session and in Magistrates' Courts, during the past two years, are separately shown in the following table:— Results of appeals as affecting persons *See Statement 6.*

	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Appeals rejected	951	903	232	193
Sentences confirmed	2,241	2,598	1,628	1,622
,, enhanced	79	68	92	76
,, reduced or altered	555	706	372	396
,, annulled or proceedings quashed	1,333	1,326	851	915
New trial or further enquiry ordered	25	24	43	53
Otherwise disposed of	3	3	2	2

The appeals of 16 per cent. of the appellants in the Courts of Session were summarily rejected in the past, as compared with 18·3 per cent in the previous, year. In the Courts of Magistrates the proportion was 5·9 per cent. in 1881, as compared with 7·2 per cent. in 1880.

The results of admitted appeals were was follows:—

	Percentage			
	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1880.	1881.	1880	1881
Order of Lower Court affirmed . .	52·91	54·98	54·49	52·93
" " modified . .	14·96	16·39	15·53	15·41
" " set aside . .	31·47	28·05	28·48	29·86
New trial ordered	·59	·51	1·44	1·73
Otherwise disposed of	·07	·07	·06	·07

Number of appellants. *Table O.*

The number of persons who appealed to the Appellate Courts in the interior was 8,733 in the year under report, as compared with 8,630 in 1880.

Ratio of appellants to persons having an appeal.

The ratio of persons appealing to persons having a right to appeal, was 18·5 per cent. in the past, as compared with 16 per cent. in the previous, year. The ratio was highest in Pubna (43·4 per cent.), Durbhangah (38·6 per cent.), Sarun (37·2 per cent.), Mozufferpore (32·6 per cent), and Shahabad (32 per cent.); and lowest in Howrah (3·7 per cent.), Julpigoree (4·5 per cent.), Dinagepore (5·7 per cent.), Hooghly (7·5 per cent.), Bhaugulpore (8·3 per cent.), Singhbhoom (8·7 per cent.), and Manbhoom (9·5 per cent.).

Appellants who were unsuccessful.

The decision of the Lower Court was affirmed in the appeals of 5,315 persons, or 59,8 per cent. of those whose appeals were decided in the past year.

The proportion of unsuccessful appellants was greatest in Singhbhoom (100 per cent., the same proportion as in 1880), Chittagong (85·1 per cent.), Beerbhoom (80·4 per cent.), Mozufferpore (76·2 per cent), Rungpore (74·7 per cent.), Backergunge (74 per cent.), and Patna (71·2 per cent.). The districts where appellants met with the greatest success were Manbhoom (where only 39·2 per cent of the decisions were affirmed), Nuddea (44·6 per cent.), Bankura (46·5 per cent.), Dinagepore (48 per cent), Purneah (48·5 per cent.), Burdwan (49·3 per cent.), and 24-Pergunnahs (49·4 per cent.).

SUPERINTENDENCE, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

X.—THE HIGH COURT.

The following table shows the number of cases, arising in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, dealt with by the High Court as a Court of reference during the past year:—

	Pending from 1880	Filed in 1881.	Decided in 1881	Pending in 1881
References under Section 263, Act X of 1872 .	4	25	28	1
" " 257, " .	5	60	64	7
" " 186, " .	...	3	3	...
" " 240, Act IV of 1877 .	...	...	.	...
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	9	94	95	8
	—	—	—	—

Besides the above, there was one reference, under Section 80 of Act XVII of 1875, from the Special Court of British Burma. This reference was received in 1880, and disposed of in the past year.

The following statement shows the districts from which the references were made and decided under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the nature of the orders passed :— Result of references under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.

	Number of persons in respect of whom the finding of the Jury was	
	Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.
Burdwan	...	2
Dacca	3	...
Hooghly	2	1
Howrah	1	...
Moorshedabad	1	2
Nuddea	3*	1*
Patna	3†	5†
24-Pergunnahs	3	4
Total	21	15

Thus, in 50 per cent. of the persons whose cases came under consideration, the reference made by the Sessions Judge was justified by the result.

The sentence of death was confirmed in 50 out of the 64 references under Section 287 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which were heard and determined during the past year. In 5 cases the prisoners were acquitted, and in 9 cases a different sentence was passed. The convicts appealed in all but 3 of these cases, and the appeals were heard simultaneously with the references. In the 3 cases in which no appeal was preferred, the orders of the Sessions Court were confirmed. References under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.

As affecting persons, the results of such references during each of the past two years were as follows :—

	Number of persons		
	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Re-trial ordered.
1880	4	76	1
1881	5	63	...

The sentence of death was confirmed in the cases of 54 persons in the past, as compared with 63 in the previous, year. In the cases of 8 persons it was commuted to a sentence of transportation for life; the corresponding number in the previous year having been 10. In the case of 1 person it was commuted to a sentence of rigorous imprisonment on conviction of a minor offence.

The largest number of references under Section 287 of the Criminal Procedure Code was received during the past year from the following Sessions Courts, *viz.*,—Backergunge (9), 24-Pergunnahs (6), Chota Nagpore (6), Dacca (5), and Furreedpore and Mymensingh (4 each). The number of persons in respect of whom sentence of death was confirmed by the High Court in each of these districts was as follows: Backergunge (8), 24-Pergunnahs (5), Chota Nagpore (6), Dacca (6), Furreedpore (1), and Mymensingh (6). Districts from which references were received.

The following statement shows the number of cases relating to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, dealt with during the past year by the High Court under its powers of revision :—

	Remaining over from 1880.	Filed in 1881.	Decided in 1881.	Pending at the close of 1881.
Cases referred under Section 296	18	237	239	16
Cases dealt with under Section 294	15	301	302	14
Total	33	538	541	30

Besides the above, there was one pending case which had been transferred to its own file by the High Court, under Section 147 of Act X of 1877, from the files of the Presidency Magistrates, and 20 other cases were similarly

* Besides these, there were 5 persons in whose case the High Court disagreed with both the Sessions Judge and Jury.

† Besides these, there was one person whose case was remanded for re-trial.

brought on the file during the year. Of these 21 cases, 17 were decided, and 4 remained pending at the close of the year. The results of the cases decided in the past year were as follows: In 8 cases the orders of the Magistrates were confirmed, in 8 they were reversed, and in the remaining case the order was modified.

Of the cases coming before the High Court under Section 294, 269 were cases decided by Magistrates, and 32 were cases decided by Sessions Judges.

Result of revision as affecting cases.

The following statement shows the result, as affecting cases, of the proceedings on revision:—

Courts whose orders were the subject of revision.	Affirmed	Reversed.	Varied	New trial ordered	Otherwise disposed of	Total
Courts of Session	14	3	5	1	10	30
District Magistrates . . .	11	22	3	2	8	46
Other Magistrates	254	150	23	28	10	465
Total .	276	175	31	31	28	541

In 51 per cent. of these cases the order of the Lower Court was upheld, while it was reversed in only 32·3 per cent.

Result of revision as affecting persons

The following statement shows in detail the results of proceedings on revision, as affecting persons, during each of the past two years:—

	1880	1881
Applications rejected	423	396
Orders confirmed	197	254
Sentences enhanced	2	2
„ reduced or altered	72	42
„ reversed or quashed	331	325
New trial or further enquiry ordered	48	41

The orders of the Court of Session were set aside in the cases of five persons, *viz.*,—two orders in respect of four persons in the Court of Session at Patna, and one order in respect of one person in the Court of Session in the 24-Pergunnahs.

XI.—SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Application for revision. *See Table N.*

The following statement shows the number of applications for revision preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and of Sessions Judges, during each of the past two years:—

	Preferred		Disposed of		Pending	
	1880	1881.	1880	1881.	1880	1881.
Courts of Session . .	829	777	832	771	66	72
District Magistrates . .	737	837	733	823	33	47
Total . .	1,566	1,614	1,565	1,594	99	119

Number of applicants for revision. *See Table O.*

The number of persons who applied for revision to the Courts in the interior was 2,339 in the past, as compared with 2,228 in the previous, year.

Applicants who were unsuccessful.

The applications of 1,613 persons were rejected, being 69·1 per cent. of the number whose applications were determined.

XII.—FINANCIAL.

The High Court. *See Table S.*

In the Civil Report a statement has been given showing the total receipts and charges of the Appellate Branch of the High Court. In the Criminal Department the amount of court-fees realised during the past year was Rs. 2,105. An exact account of the charges in that Department cannot be given. Including the salaries of two Judges and of the officers exclusively employed in the Department, and a share of the salary of those, a part of whose

time is devoted to the criminal business of the Court, the charges amounted to Rs. 1,32,268, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Salary of Judges	1,00,000
Salary of Establishment	31,848
Postage of covers, &c.	420
TOTAL	1,32,268

	Rs.
Charges	1,32,268
Receipts	2,105
	1,30,163

The net result, as shown in the margin, was thus an excess of charges amounting to Rs. 1,30,163.

The total receipts of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts during the past year amounted to Rs. 87,113, and the total charges to Rs. 51,777; the net result being a surplus of Rs. 35,336. Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

The following statement shows the receipts of the Criminal Courts in the interior in detail :— Courts in the interior.

	Stamps.		In Cash or Special Stamps.		
	Process fees.	Other fees.	Fines	Copying and comparing fees.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Magistrates' Courts	1,65,703	2,03,062	6,08,969	40,767	81,368
Courts of Session	30	3,417	7,151	3,152	180
TOTAL	1,65,733	2,06,479	6,16,120	43,919	81,548

The following are the details of the charges of the Criminal Courts in the interior :— Details of charges

	Salaries of judicial officers.	Establishment.			Contingent	
		Process-servers.	Salaried copying and comparing clerks	Others.	Fees paid to copyists not on the fixed establishment.	Other contingencies and refunds
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Magistrates' Courts	11,95,345	83,576	4,410	3,39,590	19,199	2,08,990
Courts of Session	3,40,261	4,343	589	27,535	1,575	18,753
TOTAL	15,35,606	87,919	4,999	3,67,125	20,774	2,27,743

The principle referred to in the Report for 1879, for determining the amount to be charged to the Criminal Department on account of the salaries of judicial officers, has been observed in preparing the returns for the past year.

The following figures show the receipts and charges of the copying Department of the Criminal Courts :—

	Rs.	Rs
Copying and comparing fees deposited by parties		43,919
Deduct—		
Salary of copying and comparing clerks	4,999	
Fees paid to copyists not on the fixed Establishment	20,774	
		25,773
Surplus		18,146

In addition to this, an "expedition fee" was probably levied in several instances from parties who were in urgent need of copies. Such fees are included in the accounts under the head "Miscellaneous receipts."

The receipts and charges on account of the service of process, in the Criminal Courts in Bengal, are shown in the margin. The corresponding figures for 1880 were a deficit of Rs. 4,518 in the Courts of Session, and a surplus of Rs. 75,220 in the Courts of Magistrates.

	Receipts Rs	Charges Rs	
Courts of Session . .	30	4,343	− 4,313
Magistrates' Courts .	1,55,703	83,576	+ 82,127

The following is an abstract of the results in all Courts:—

	Receipts Rs	Charges Rs	Results + or − Rs
High Court	2,105	1,32,268	− 1,30,163
Presidency Magistrates .	87,113	51,777	+ 35,336
Courts of Session . .	13,930	3,93,056	− 3,79,126
Magistrates' Courts . .	10,99,869	18,51,110	− 7,51,241
	12,03,017	24,28,211	− 12,25,194

The general result for all Courts is an excess of expenditure over receipts amounting to Rs. 12,25,194. This result is contributed by all classes of Courts, the following Courts being the only exceptions, *viz.*,—the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, where, as shown in the figures given above, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 35,336; the Courts of the Magistrates of the Sudder Sub-division in Sarun, where the excess receipts amounted to Rs. 13,753; and the Courts of the Magistrates in Noakhally, where they amounted to Rs 2,963.

As stated in previous reports, charges on account of leave or pensionary allowances, or expenditure incurred by other Departments on account of the Criminal Courts, such as the cost of buildings, printing, stationery, &c., have not been included in the figures given above; so that the actual deficit is greater than that shewn in this report.

A.

Showing the total number of Offences reported, of Cases struck off as false, and of true Cases, in 1880 and 1881.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported.		Number of cases in which complaint was rejected.		Number of other cases struck off as false.		Cases returned as true.	
	1880	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Offences against the State and relating to the Army and Navy, Chapters VI and VII of the Indian Penal Code	1					...	1	
Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,901	2,673	224	177	212	183	2,465	2,313
Offences relating to public servants, Chapters IX and X	4,815	4,577	103	119	32	32	4,680	4,426
Offences against public justice and false evidence, Chapter XI	3,383	3,155	67	61	34	22	3,282	3,072
Offences relating to coin, stamp, and weights and measures, Chapters XII and XIII	457	432	7	8	11	5	439	421
Offences affecting public health, &c., and religion, Chapters XIV and XV	5,109	6,462	32	51	35	42	5,090	6,369
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	73,934	71,841	10,838	10,104	4,370	3,940	58,726	57,797
Offences against property, Chapter XVII	80,809	76,072	9,237	8,377	8,383	7,216	63,239	60,482
Miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code, Chapters XVIII to XXII	7,720	7,105	1,902	1,991	290	171	5,128	4,943
Total Offences under the Penal Code	178,723	172,317	22,410	20,883	13,317	11,660	142,996	139,825
Offences under special laws	68,909	71,077	1,630	1,272	535	402	66,715	69,403
GRAND TOTAL	247,632	243,394	24,039	22,155	13,852	12,071	209,711	209,228

A1.

Showing the total number of Cases brought to trial, with the results of trial in 1880 and 1881.

Description of Offences.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.		Number of persons.				Percentage convicted.	
			Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted			
	1880	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880	1881.
Offences aginst the State and relating to the Army and Navy, Chapters VI and VII of the Indian Penal Code	1				1	...	100	
Offences against public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,319	2,129	3,231	3,073	6,274	6,322	66	67
Offences relating to public servants, Chapters IX and X	4,455	4,118	2,471	2,281	5,241	4,686	68·3	67 2
Offences against public justice and false evidence, Chapter XI	3,074	2,903	1,705	1,656	2,253	2,051	56·9	55·3
Offences relating to coin, stamp, and weights and measures, Chapters XII and XIII	421	407	164	165	375	325	69 5	66 3
Offences affecting public health, &c , and religion, Chapters XIV and XV	4,981	6,253	475	515	7,321	8,482	93 9	94 2
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	30,609	28,879	20,889	21,053	22,674	21,361	52	50 2
Offences against property, Chapter XVII	34,333	32,198	23,125	21,663	26,579	24,426	53·4	52 9
Miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code, Chapters XVIII to XXII	2,936	2,854	2,627	2,614	1,256	1,232	32·3	32
Total Offences under the Penal Code	83,129	79,736	54,687	53,020	72,074	68,785	56·8	56 4
Offences under special laws	61,950	64,819	11,993	12,294	72 334	74,989	85·7	85·9
GRAND TOTAL	145,079	144,555	66,680	65,314	144,408	143,772	68·4	68 7

B

Giving details of comparative Table A for each District.

DISTRICTS	Number of offences reported		Number of cases in which complaint was rejected under Section 147, Civil Procedure Code		Number of other cases struck off as false		Cases returned as true		Percentage of cases accepted as true	
	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881
Backergunge	9 199	8,811	1 436	1,598	833	281	6 930	6 932	75 3	78 6
Beerbhoom	3 629	3 091	538	314	142	132	2 949	2 645	81 2	85 5
Bhagulpore	5 963	5 215	390	297	558	632	5 015	4,286	84	82 1
Monghyr	5,348	4 850	242	254	201	217	4,905	4 379	91 7	90 2
Burdwan	6,671	5,812	1,205	766	715	199	4 751	4,847	71 2	83 4
Bankura	2,401	2 086	252	233	91	347	2 058	1,506	85 7	72 2
Chittagong	3 874	3,488	474	529	259	84	3,141	2,875	81	82 4
Cuttack	4,840	5 089	1,217	1,115	420	151	3,203	3 823	66 1	75 1
Pooree	3 686	3,459	830	536	131	168	2,716	2,755	73 6	79 9
Balasore	2,950	2,852	289	380	403	258	2,258	2,214	76 5	77 6
Dacca	9 203	8 561	1,589	1,277	385	265	7,229	7,019	78 5	81 9
Dinagepore	2,975	3,181	226	422	96	115	2,653	2,644	89 1	83 1
Darjeeling	2,308	1,984	40	61	99	138	2,169	1,785	93 9	89 9
Furreedpore	6 539	6 248	983	383	229	209	5,327	5,656	81 4	90 5
Gya	6,085	5,414	196	132	220	698	5,669	4 584	93 1	84 6
Hooghly	7,501	7,924	259	643	655	350	6 587	6,931	87 8	87 4
Howrah	7 421	7,523	293	534	242	148	6 886	6,841	92 7	90 9
Jessore	7,857	7 167	697	409	315	478	6,845	6,280	87 1	87 6
Midnapore	8 802	8 594	754	538	570	461	7,068	7,585	84 2	88 3
Moorshedabad	6,258	5,854	745	422	207	175	5,306	5,257	84 7	89 8
Mymensingh	9,062	9 267	2,123	1,684	481	355	6 528	7,228	71 8	77 9
Noakhally	4 611	4,310	825	451	222	113	3,564	3,746	77 2	86 9
Nuddea	6,961	7 653	838	1,179	356	456	5 767	6,018	82 8	78 6
Patna	10 350	10,695	169	161	532	514	9,649	10,020	93 2	93 7
Pubna	3 287	3 480	434	467	363	399	2,490	2,564	75 7	74 7
Bogra	1,780	1,957	110	116	143	42	1,527	1,799	84 5	91 9
Purneah	5 863	5,380	954	663	168	132	4,741	4,585	80 8	85 2
Rajshahye	2 380	2,598	123	154	230	333	2,027	2,111	85 1	81 2
Maldah	2 102	1,807	112	111	59	350	1,931	1,346	91 8	74 4
Rungpore	4,947	4,577	655	1,088	788	174	3,504	3,315	70 8	72 4
Julpigoree	1,903	1 797	170	198	190	117	1,543	1,482	81	82 4
Sarun	4,816	4 523	603	593	500	591	3,713	3,339	77	73 8
Chumparun	3 561	3 834	436	385	385	266	2,740	3,183	76 9	83
Shahabad	4,580	5,027	409	349	349	286	3,762	4,392	82 1	87 3
Tipperah	9,685	8 823	732	816	368	360	8,585	7,647	88 6	86 6
Mozufferpore	3,675	3,378	381	518	394	225	2 900	2,635	78 9	78
Durbhungah	3,306	3,262	252	134	226	259	2,882	2,869	83 2	87 9
24 Pergunnahs	17,630	17,358	1 136	1,132	927	1,018	15,567	15,208	88 2	87 6
Hazareebagh	2,119	2,465	179	300	112	138	1,828	2,027	86 2	82 2
Lohardugga	2,286	2 628	282	290	45	71	1 959	2,267	85 6	86 2
Manbhoom	2 627	2 664	420	523	217	145	1,990	1,996	75 7	74 9
Singbhoom	299	318	2		9	3	288	315	96 3	99
TOTAL	220 950	214,944	24,069	22 155	13 785	11,853	183 096	180,936	82 8	84 1
Calcutta	26 682	28 450			67	158	26,615	28 292	99·7	99 4
GRAND TOTAL	247 632	243,394	24,069	22,155	13,852	12,011	209,711	209,228	84 6	85 9

B I.

Giving details of Comparative Table A I for each District.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.		Numbers of Persons				Percentage convicted	
			Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.			
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880	1881.	1880.	1881.
Backergunge	4,547	4,298	3,444	2,958	7,133	6,348	67	68 2
Beerbhoom	1,700	1,568	926	788	1,552	1,359	62·5	63
Bhagulpore	4,029	3,197	1,369	1,051	3,583	2,934	72·3	73·6
Monghyr	3,517	2,909	1,880	1,619	3,262	2,923	63 3	64 3
Burdwan	4,161	3,899	2,497	2,600	3,182	3,120	56	54·5
Bankura	1,343	1,140	726	620	1,465	1,174	66·8	65·4
Chittagong	1,583	1,432	1,225	1,136	1,501	1,280	55	52·9
Cuttack	2,125	2,454	1,052	1,211	2,033	2,235	65·8	64·8
Pooree	1,857	1,784	977	968	1,893	1,994	66	67 2
Balasore	1,430	1,328	907	724	1,057	1,159	53 8	61·3
Dacca	4,663	4,312	2,264	2,011	4,334	3,987	65·6	66·4
Dinagepore	1,520	1,612	845	1,029	1,426	1,249	62·7	54 8
Darjeeling	1,881	1,530	458	364	1,765	1,613	79·3	81·6
Furreedpore	2,790	2,440	2,024	1,641	2,814	2,900	58·1	63 8
Gya	3,178	2,632	1,730	1,436	2,772	2,273	61·5	61 2
Hooghly	4,622	5,225	2,222	2,131	4,452	4,904	66·7	69 7
Howrah	5,971	6,190	1,886	1,654	6,087	5,846	76 3	77·9
Jessore	4,068	3,441	2,377	2,261	4,358	3,239	64·7	58 8
Midnapore	4,104	4,302	2,584	2,668	3,334	3,432	56·3	56·2
Moorshedabad	3,429	3,580	2,191	2,337	3,074	3,284	58·3	58·4
Mymensingh	3,640	3,766	1,865	2,367	3,598	3,100	65 8	56·7
Noakhally	1,684	1,721	926	1,005	1,803	1,571	66	60 9
Nuddea	3,343	3,665	2,299	2,072	3,238	3,217	58·4	60·8
Patna	7,794	6,143	2,581	2,586	7,694	7,574	74·8	74 5
Pubna	1,520	1,518	1,436	1,194	1,437	1,504	50	55·7
Bogra	862	982	662	630	727	983	52·3	60·9
Purneah	2,276	2,171	1,295	1,175	2,100	2,230	61·8	65·4
Rajshahye	1,458	1,503	968	1,040	1,488	1,558	60 5	59·9
Maldah	1,158	1,114	606	624	1,159	1,006	65·6	61 7
Rungpore	2,572	2,341	1,528	1,280	2,151	2,078	58 4	61·8
Julpigoree	1,121	988	681	642	955	741	60·2	53 6
Sarun	1,791	1,764	1,222	1,275	1,657	1,609	57·5	55·7
Chumparun	1,612	1,799	903	994	1,424	1,370	61·1	57 9
Shahabad	2,661	2,977	1,778	2,079	2,379	2,942	57·2	58 5
Tipperah	2,968	2,918	1,762	1,958	3,097	2,748	63 7	58·3
Mozufferpore	1,720	2,717	1,052	961	1,558	1,579	59·6	62 1
Durbhungah	1,774	1,741	1,066	1,123	1,924	1,633	64 3	59·2
24-Pergunnahs	11,250	11,135	5,141	4,954	11,568	11,047	69 2	69
Hazarecbagh	1,418	1,419	775	814	1,291	1,282	62·4	61·1
Lohardugga	1,798	2,025	1,143	1,226	1,663	2,070	59·2	62·7
Manbhoom	1,286	1,291	963	960	1,160	1,342	54 6	57·3
Singbhoom	173	160	99	132	198	185	66·6	58 3
TOTAL	118,397	116,105	64,285	62,337	115,336	110,611	64·2	63 9
Calcutta	26,682	28,450	2,395	2,977	29,072	33,161	92·3	91·7
GRAND TOTAL	145,079	144,555	66,680	65,314	144,408	143,772	68·4	68 7

C.

Showing the number of offences of each class returned as true in 1880 and 1881.

DISTRICTS.	Offences against the State and relating to the Army and Navy, Chapters VI and VII, Indian Penal Code.		Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII		Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapters IX and X		Offences against public justice, and false evidence, Chapter XI.		Offences relating to coin, stamps, and weights and measures, Chapters XII and XIII.		Offences affecting public health, &c., and religion, Chapters XIV and XV.		Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.		Offences against property, Chapter XVII.		Miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code, Chapters XVIII to XXII		Total offences under the Penal Code.		Offences under Special Laws.		Grand Total.	
	1880	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880	1881	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Backergunge	...	...	311	173	216	209	158	130	10	7	23	15	2,428	2,205	1,652	1,862	226	285	4,924	4,898	2,006	2,248	6,930	6,932
Beerbhoom	...	...	24	10	67	60	43	55	3	14	39	27	1,868	1,065	934	867	67	71	2,435	2,179	514	466	2,949	2,646
Bhagulpore	...	...	35	28	96	101	63	69	84	5	281	677	938	754	1,244	1,210	37	33	2,689	2,978	2,326	1,410	5,015	4,288
Monghyr	...	...	36	53	67	98	92	84	5	5	74	101	987	835	1,781	1,608	76	51	3,113	2,835	1,793	1,544	4,905	4,379
Burdwan	...	...	58	34	70	89	66	61	8	8	34	25	1,503	1,812	1,274	1,097	114	96	3,117	3,222	1,634	1,625	4,751	4,847
Bankura	...	...	57	48	56	61	70	45	6	3	6	1	665	355	875	700	31	22	1,708	1,235	293	271	2,058	1,506
Chittagong	...	.	52	37	72	52	59	43	5	3	29	40	1,214	1,204	1,006	754	163	124	2,590	2,257	551	618	3,141	2,875
Cuttack	...	...	13	13	46	177	33	39	17	12	15	21	1,133	1,361	1,202	1,353	32	63	2,490	3,038	713	786	3,203	3,833
Pooree	...	...	10	12	36	43	58	40	8	12	25	42	745	761	1,177	1,231	57	43	2,116	2,134	600	571	2,716	2,755
Balasore	...	...	4	6	49	54	78	49	6	19	8	7	850	723	966	974	46	36	1,990	1,868	259	346	2,249	2,214
Dacca	...	...	155	183	157	125	161	148	34	19	132	78	3,210	3,130	1,767	1,808	256	273	5,853	5,756	1,377	1,263	7,229	7,019
Dinagepore	...	...	8	15	82	92	43	58	3	4	6	4	788	809	1,146	1,282	236	144	2,312	2,398	341	246	2,653	2,644
Darjeeling	...	...	2	10	16	19	30	33	3	5	438	123	207	169	610	658	65	40	1,371	1,065	798	730	2,169	1,795
Furreedpore	...	...	128	111	166	141	193	156	11	9	20	4	2,400	2,860	1,500	1,399	167	158	4,595	4,638	732	818	5,327	5,456
Gya	..	...	75	50	130	121	69	52	5	8	13	14	876	765	2,965	2,505	51	29	4,184	3,544	1,495	1,040	5,669	4,584
Hooghly	...	...	47	47	128	127	137	91	16	13	47	38	2,116	1,992	1,758	1,595	196	150	4,447	4,043	2,140	2,898	6,587	6,931
Howrah	...	...	31	22	99	74	91	85	10	17	51	42	1,434	891	1,017	884	103	64	2,636	2,079	4,050	4,762	6,886	6,841
Jessore	...	...	144	175	239	177	67	87	30	9	24	79	2,678	2,626	2,282	2,162	129	130	5,590	5,405	1,255	785	6,845	6,280
Midnapore	...	...	76	46	230	283	114	155	21	15	23	38	2,626	2,659	2,453	2,063	205	229	5,747	6,067	1,321	1,518	7,068	7,585
Moorshedabad	..	...	70	78	103	80	143	101	13	10	94	114	1,583	1,634	2,054	1,647	121	202	4,180	3,868	1,126	1,391	5,306	5,257
Mymensingh	...	...	144	107	419	319	121	106	5	12	18	50	3,630	3,090	2,019	2,197	223	336	5,679	6,216	949	1,012	6,528	7,228
Noakhally		...	64	63	132	316	134	149	12	11	18	13	1,715	1,874	913	711	131	136	3,119	3,173	445	573	3,564	3,746
Nuddea	...	...	124	70	207	154	72	89	10	22	33	53	1,875	1,787	2,412	2,409	111	84	4,844	4,688	923	1,350	5,767	6,018
Patna	...	...	66	28	112	97	81	93	8	9	28	24	1,113	1,227	2,319	2,154	57	66	3,784	3,678	5,865	6,342	9,649	10,020
Pubna	...	...	86	103	69	70	54	61	1	2	12	25	867	1,053	916	759	94	90	2,101	2,143	359	421	2,460	2,564
Bogra	...	...	15	40	48	28	19	16	2	1	8	11	512	562	745	819	64	81	1,416	1,558	111	243	1,527	1,799
Purneah	...	...	28	40	118	93	85	48	2	8	14	24	1,304	1,227	2,175	2,304	94	120	3,831	3,764	920	821	4,741	4,585
Rajshahye	...	...	53	60	41	30	50	33	4	5	14	21	437	445	1,057	1,052	29	36	1,686	1,683	348	429	2,027	2,111
Maldah	...	...	36	11	44	45	34	42	1	4	11	4	506	260	958	738	27	23	1,607	1,127	324	219	1,931	1,346
Rungpore	...	...	63	14	116	160	91	67	24	23	12	32	857	1,039	1,301	1,333	189	106	2,653	2,774	851	541	3,504	3,315
Julpigoree	...	...	13	11	99	24	23	32	3	1	5	11	294	373	823	788	83	89	1,342	1,329	201	153	1,543	1,482
Sarun	...	...	58	37	80	47	55	28	3	...	46	18	895	926	2,118	1,686	28	18	3,283	2,740	430	599	3,713	3,339
Chumparun	...	...	11	16	59	57	68	65	...	2	6	4	502	761	1,471	1,678	48	49	2,165	2,632	575	551	2,740	3,193
Shahabad	...	...	56	68	120	211	101	128	7	7	46	69	1,839	2,013	1,148	1,157	48	57	3,065	3,709	707	683	3,762	4,392
Tipperah	...	...	135	194	135	161	106	60	7	9	13	24	4,450	3,980	2,559	2,232	251	199	7,694	6,849	891	798	6,585	7,647
Mozufferpore	.	...	28	24	93	48	46	63	5	1	8	12	618	449	1,619	1,293	20	18	2,337	1,908	563	729	2,900	2,635
Durbhungah	1	...	29	31	90	33	50	56	4	2	11	11	556	548	1,400	1,460	24	29	2,164	2,170	664	699	2,828	2,869
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	69	67	150	136	112	144	16	39	217	287	5,189	4,828	2,712	2,636	869	796	9,336	8,933	6,831	6,376	15,867	15,208
Hazareebagh	...	...	10	13	146	64	82	52	5	9	10	13	330	369	1,634	1,192	23	28	1,640	1,761	198	267	1,838	2,027
Lohardugga	...	...	6	21	132	121	65	64	12	14	8	5	392	421	985	939	25	34	1,625	1,609	334	658	1,959	2,257
Manbhoom	...	...	19	23	102	154	80	60	5	6	9	15	433	631	1,073	1,053	56	47	1,727	1,690	263	306	1,990	1,906
Singbhoom	...	...	1	2	5	5	3	5	1	...	...	2	86	86	103	151	29	26	228	277	60	36	288	315
TOTAL	1	...	2,329	2,199	4,063	4,404	3,229	3,021	392	383	1,830	2,317	56,763	56,278	61,415	59,673	4,987	4,739	135,557	131,909	47,539	40,028	183,096	171,936
Calcutta	...	...	136	130	18	22	54	51	47	40	3,156	4,152	1,963	1,519	1,824	1,809	241	204	7,439	7,917	19,178	20,375	26,615	28,292
GRAND TOTAL	1	...	2,465	2,313	4,080	4,426	3,283	3,072	439	423	5,036	6,369	58,726	57,797	63,239	60,482	5,128	4,943	142,996	139,825	66,715	60,403	209,711	200,228

D.

Showing in detail for each class the number of persons convicted in 1880 and 1881.

DISTRICTS.	Offences against the State and relating to the Army and Navy, Chapters VI and VII, Indian Penal Code		Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII		Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapters IX and X		Offences against public justice, and false evidence, Chapter XI		Offences relating to coin, stamps, and weights and measures, Chapters XII and XIII.		Offences affecting public health &c., and religion, Chapters XIV and XV.		Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI		Offences against property Chapter XVII		Miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code, Chapters XVIII to XXII.		Total offences under the Penal Code		Offences under Special Laws.		Grand Total.	
	1880	1881	1880.	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880.	1881	1880	1881.	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881.	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881
Backergunge	..	..	481	681	275	218	108	64	1	7	25	10	762	745	461	544	17	11	2,130	2,080	5,003	4,266	7,133	6,346
Bheerbhoom			67	71	83	37	38	46	2	13	64	45	341	339	345	397	25	9	1 003	956	549	403	1,552	1,359
Bhagulpore			77	106	124	93	38	43	71	3	263	295	339	323	467	494	23	12	1 476	1,769	2,107	1,166	3,583	2,935
Monghyr			70	129	71	96	63	51	4	2	119	18s	453	303	704	674	11	14	1,521	1,434	1,739	1,490	3,262	2,923
Burdwan		..	163	172	107	143	35	28	5	10	56	58	564	513	564	425	20	24	1,514	1,373	1,966	1 747	3,183	3,120
Bankura	..		171	153	64	91	36	30	5	2	8	1	445	309	348	297	11	23	1,090	895	376	249	1,466	1,174
Chittagong			157	145	78	64	33	23	2	2	26	100	293	233	342	210	23	9	954	786	547	494	1,501	1,280
Cuttack	..		57	46	60	187	31	27	9	7	14	31	439	414	681	687	15	20	1,278	1,419	756	816	2,035	2,235
Pooree	..		22	54	29	62	37	26	11	9	25	67	299	299	573	639	23	21	1,259	1,147	904	847	1,963	1,994
Balasore	..		10	18	35	56	66	29	12	16	9	3	307	230	34c	398	23	14	907	764	240	396	1,147	1,160
Dacca	..		325	320	122	122	107	97	24	16	146	107	1,315	1,315	1,114	891	47	35	3,201	2,903	1,133	1 184	4,334	3,987
Dinagepore	..		6	48	74	92	22	31	1	2	14	2	393	333	573	520	11	7	1,084	1,026	342	223	1,426	1,249
Darjeeling	..		5	36	17	17	29	26	9	6	398	120	131	139	394	477	19	16	1 0 4	836	798	777	1 768	1,613
Furreedpore	..		274	340	214	161	126	90	9	7	35	3	891	846	521	490	16	6	2,096	1,943	723	987	2 819	2,930
Gya	..		123	70	115	103	61	33	3	8	16	12	405	468	595	498	29	13	1,341	1,205	1 431	1,069	2,772	2,274
Hooghly	..		161	156	142	157	66	33	10	6	295	58	795	896	689	697	67	51	2,146	2,054	2,216	2,650	4 4 2	4,804
Howrah	..		113	58	141	83	58	44	7	9	49	40	639	317	712	637	33	22	1,740	1,190	4,847	4 6s6	6,587	5,846
Jessore	..		343	369	206	149	46	63	25	10	22	76	1,157	1,201	896	876	21	39	2,638	2,814	1,723	925	4,388	3,739
Midnapore	..		206	101	349	272	81	96	15	10	21	44	794	603	827	967	38	45	2,181	2 040	1,153	1,392	3,334	3,432
Moorshedabad	..		233	171	77	73	96	77	17	5	125	15o	537	536	843	533	14	22	1,942	1 622	1,132	1,952	3,074	3 294
Mymensingh	..		261	185	451	281	91	70	3	14	21	32	1,155	1 116	781	695	30	19	2 793	2 402	805	698	3 599	3 100
Nowhally	..	..	291	229	223	244	83	88	9	12	33	46	473	514	594	306	28	17	1 638	1,296	164	235	1,802	1,571
Nuddea	..		297	276	206	133	44	56	3	13	4o	65	668	567	999	989	27	26	2,292	2,124	851	1,093	3,253	3,217
Patna	..		134	70	69	66	45	43	7	10	23	17	573	573	734	566	16	27	1,629	1,290	6,164	6 184	7,893	7,574
Pubna	..		196	273	65	74	3o	40	3		13	24	296	250	384	339	15	11	997	1 011	440	493	1,437	1,504
Bogra	..		55	122	28	22	18	13	1	1	6	18	229	198	385	345	4	7	625	726	102	257	727	983
Purneah			110	157	101	114	81	60	1	3	32	45	437	445	847	772	18	22	1,567	1,618	533	612	2,100	2 230
Rajshahye			133	127	49	30	90	30	3	5	21	36	3 47	290	55o	500	13	24	1 020	1,021	453	537	1,473	1,558
Maldah			59	23	57	56	14	33		4	5	1	201	205	486	389	2	13	824	704	338	397	1,162	1,098
Rungpore			120	46	124	235	62	87	19	21	15	36	486	531	504	69o	20	12	1,344	1,632	807	446	2,151	2,078
Julpigoree			30	23	137	46	22	16	1	1	3	10	109	186	371	306	13	18	715	606	210	135	925	741
Sarun	..	..	159	121	81	46	60	32			46	22	415	469	522	507	18	9	1,291	1,191	366	418	1,657	1,609
Chumparun			56	33	59	47	36	61		1	4	2	174	208	710	619	5	4	1,034	974	390	396	1 424	1,370
Shahabad			150	239	136	270	97	121	6	8	5o	31	494	622	550	656	34	31	1 466	2,130	913	913	2,379	3,043
Tipperah			362	494	178	164	35	41	5	3	10	12	1,134	916	639	597	23	25	2,386	2,253	711	493	3,097	2,746
Mozufferpore	..		103	106	119	36	58	57	3		4	17	245	223	542	438	7	4	1,081	884	477	695	1,558	1,579
Durbhungah	1		99	54	183	29	35	23	1	1	5	16	230	164	515	499	8	4	1,067	779	837	854	1,904	1,633
24 Pergunnahs	..	..	173	214	272	134	74	78	18	38	319	318	2 002	1,9o0	1,323	1,272	360	396	4,541	4,403	7,027	6,645	11,568	11,047
Hazarebagh	..	..	14	25	98	91	60	33	2	6	9	25	291	235	595	609	13	9	1,082	1,023	209	2o9	1,291	1,232
Lohardugga	..	..	11	47	104	98	79	52	12	6	7	5	273	336	580	611	15	17	1,349	1,173	428	898	1 863	2,070
Manbhoom	..	..	61	76	124	206	13	56	2	6	13	16	271	248	886	896	23	11	833	915	527	427	1,160	1,342
Singhbhoom	..	..	15	28	6	3	3	4				1	39	39	70	48	6	17	140	136	58	49	19s	185
TOTAL	1		5 902	6,092	5 338	4,669	2,211	2,016	336	300	2,338	2 628	21,745	20,158	2o 012	23,008	1,180	1,135	64,043	59916	21,293	20,695	115,336	110,611
Calcutta	..	..	372	320	13	17	42	35	39	2o	4 983	5,854	929	1,103	1,567	1,418	78	97	8,031	8,999	21,041	24,292	29,072	33,161
GRAND TOTAL	1		6 274	6 322	5 341	4,686	2,253	2,051	375	325	7,321	8,482	22,674	21,261	2o,579	24,426	1,256	1,232	72,074	69,785	72,334	74,987	144,408	143,772

E.

Showing the number of Cases brought to trial during the year, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of Session and the Courts of Magistrates, in 1880 and 1881.

Districts	Courts of Session						Courts of Magistrate					
	Brought to trial		Disposed of		Pending		Brought to trial		Disposed of		Pending	
	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881	1880	1881.	1880	1881
Backergunge	68	53	65	50	11	8	4,549	4,301	4,463	4,318	132	102
Beerbhoom	27	29	29	29	3	3	1,697	1,561	1,703	1,563	22	19
Bhagulpore	24	25	27	25	9	8	4,028	3,197	4,036	3,194	28	29
Monghyr	57	40	53	43	7	4	3,528	2,912	3,531	2,909	37	30
Burdwan	43	32	37	27	2	7	4,166	3,902	4,142	3,907	60	51
Bankura	19	37	19	32	3	8	1,344	1,140	1,330	1,152	31	18
Chittagong	40	28	41	26	5	7	1,583	1,436	1,589	1,410	47	70
Cuttack	19	27	19	24	2	5	2,196	2,458	2,141	2,440	32	50
Pearee	21	24	23	22	4	6	1,860	1,735	1,872	1,705	29	52
Balasore	36	21	36	20	2	3	1,420	1,328	1,422	1,320	33	39
Dacca	81	58	79	66	18	10	4,665	4,312	4,698	4,307	105	106
Dinagepore	30	37	29	36	4	5	1,522	1,615	1,508	1,584	26	40
Darjeeling	12	8	10	11	3		1,896	1,534	1,890	1,530	9	11
Furreedpore	72	50	83	51	12	11	2,793	2,440	2,790	2,469	128	89
Gya	66	52	63	47	4	9	3,179	2,695	3,188	2,645	72	56
Hooghly	60	51	54	55	16	12	4,628	5,220	4 673	5,197	48	73
Howrah	38	28	41	34	7	1	5,972	6,201	5,952	6,164	54	79
Jessore	71	52	72	47	9	14	4,071	3,441	4,084	3,428	93	97
Midnapore	68	88	62	89	14	13	4,106	4,311	4,102	4,339	143	104
Moorshedabad	41	51	41	52	4	3	3,435	3,585	3,443	3,577	76	82
Mymensigh	88	95	63	99	14	10	3,646	3,768	3,584	3,747	162	172
Noakhally	27	24	28	25	3	2	1,692	1,731	1,707	1,710	35	54
Nuddea	49	52	50	49	7	8	3,343	3,665	3,353	3,650	77	86
Patna	71	66	69	67	4	3	7,805	8,156	7,791	8,178	84	58
Pubna	21	15	23	14	2	3	1,521	1,522	1,529	1,447	54	122
Bogra	25	20	27	18		2	864	987	881	966	7	28
Purneah	31	28	29	29	4	3	2,280	2,174	2,297	2,147	28	45
Rajshahye	39	37	40	35	1	3	1,462	1,506	1,479	1,454	21	69
Maldah	17	14	16	16	2		1,160	1,119	1,181	1,134	29	13
Rungpore	65	51	66	49	9	11	2,570	2,362	2,580	2,343	58	69
Julpigoree	2	8	2	8			1,125	991	1,120	969	28	46
Sarun	55	61	48	61	13	13	1,801	1,762	777	1,798	65	34
Chumparun	30	25	31	26	2		1,612	1,804	1,587	1,804	53	47
Shahabad	41	48	47	51	5	2	2,667	2,983	2,634	2,992	90	76
Tipperah	33	40	32	34	4	10	2,967	2,918	2,995	2,902	85	97
Mozufferpore	39	42	42	40	3	5	1,724	1,718	1,731	1,704	30	40
Durbhungah	34	35	33	35	5	5	1,785	1,748	1,770	1,761	75	58
24-Pergunnahs	84	86	86	80	9	14	11,250	11,137	11,179	11,087	119	156
Hazareebagh	30	19	29	19	1	1	1,424	1,424	1,414	1,426	37	32
Lohardugga	59	34	45	50	17	1	1,856	2,069	1,846	2,093	72	48
Manbhoom	18	22	16	17	2	7	1,301	1,300	1,292	1,314	53	39
Singbhoom		1	1	1			177	182	179	180	3	3
Total	1,731	1,614	1,706	1,615	246	240	118,608	116,305	118,462	115,964	2,470	2,007
Calcutta	75	57	72	57	4	4	26,682	28,450	26,678	28 445	43	46
GRAND TOTAL	1 806	1,671	1,778	1,672	250	244	145,290	144,755	145,155	144 409	2,513	2 053

F.

Showing the number of persons concerned in cases decided under the Miscellaneous provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code during 1881.

DISTRICTS.	Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209.	Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI.	Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII.	Non-attendance of Jurors or assessors under Chapter XXIX, Section 414.	Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII.	Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace.	Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII, security for good behaviour.	Proceedings against nuisances, local Chapter XXXIX.	Possession, Chapter XL.	Maintenance, Chapter XLI.	TOTAL.
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.
Backergunge	45	...	61	...	22	4,674	47	117	47	14	5,000
Beerbhoom	31	...	16	...	6	39	11	3	1	21	127
Bhagulpore	22	1	31	...	1	50	11	3	2	2	121
Monghyr	18	..	25	.	7	44	40	24	11	8	166
Burdwan	18	3	15	...	1	208	13	189	20	67	514
Bankura	4	3	7	...	11	82	18	5	5	4	134
Chittagong	9	...	11	...	...	11	1	3	8	10	45
Cuttack	21	.	22	...	4	27	4	64	14	11	153
Pooree	17	...	6	...	5	3	85	22	1	2	140
Balasore	13	..	5	...	..	6	...	1	1	4	29
Dacca	129	11	47	4	16	180	38	27	10	21	473
Dinagepore	1	7	15	1	2	14	22	5	...	10	77
Darjeeling	4	4	11	2	2	8	...	..	1	1	32
Furreedpore	24	..	21	...	22	708	40	1	9	6	844
Gya	15	.	12	...	5	93	60	...	4	16	201
Hooghly	38	1	32	15	...	238	26	151	11	59	560
Howrah	20	..	60	..	...	111	8	4	8	31	234
Jessore	28		8	.	6	478	21	33	23	29	603
Midnapore	35	..	134	...	9	302	80	34	14	34	628
Moorshedabad	25	1	44	...	3	143	27	...	12	22	265
Mymensingh	17	1	61	4	2	291	71	65	19	38	550
Noakhally	23	...	74	.	46	14	19	...		4	180
Nuddea	20	26	53	...	10	129	73	39	14	18	368
Patna	13	..	25	2	...	109	26	214	18	18	407
Pubna	30	...	57	...	16	451	26	...	11	22	602
Bogra	5	...	33	...	4	31	58	...	1	23	154
Purneah	30	1	43	...	11	63	23	4	5	4	188
Rajshahye	3	...	8		2	104	4	2	...	24	147
Maldah	.	...	9	..	2	51	4	7	1		73
Rungpore	16	...	46	4	3	25	58	8	2	8	163
Julpigoree	6	...	40	...	1	5	3	13	38	2	70
Sarun	37	...	2	3	13	55	27	1	10	4	138
Chumparun	14		13	3	1	24	12	1	6		68
Shahabad	51	7	36	...	23	371	32	24	37	23	567
Tipperah	71	...	30	...	12	423	20	204	38	24	793
Mozufferpore	68	...	12	...	1	104	24	11	20	4	224
Durbhungah	18	...	9	...	3	67	33	2	11	4	136
24-Pergunnahs	68	3	83	...	23	218	35	169	27	32	676
Hazarebagh	1	...	11	...	3	2	16		1	8	41
Lohardugga	27	18	41	...		35	2	..	5	12	145
Manbhoom	32	...	14	...	4	64	12	.	6	16	142
Singbhoom	1	...	1	...	...	9	...		2	.	11
TOTAL	1,083	87	1,313	38	302	10,059	1,125	1,450	474	710	16,167
Calcutta	158	...	58	..	..	250	13			250	729
GRAND TOTAL	1,241	87	1,371	38	302	10,309	1,138	1,450	474	960	16,896

N B—Besides these, there were 6 cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter II, Section 17 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act.

G

Showing the results of Trials in the Courts of Session in 1881 (as affecting persons)

DISTRICTS	Number of persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died escaped transferred	Remaining under trial	Number per cent convicted of the persons at whose trials 3 and 4, additional those whose cases were referred under Section 26 Criminal Procedure Code
Backergunge	90	35	43	11		10	60 2
Beerbhoom	47	13	29	2		3	70 4
Bhagulpore	57	19	27	1	1	9	59 5
Monghyr	83	26	44	1		12	63 3
Burdwan	57	24	22	2	1	8	47 8
Bankura	77	22	35	9		11	62
Chittagong	42	10	20	1		11	67 7
Cuttack	44	7	31	1		5	82
Pooree	47	7	27	1		12	80
Balasore	29	5	20	1		3	80 7
Dacca	110	32	58	8	1	11	66 6
Dinagepore	68	28	26	2	1	11	50
Darjeeling	16	3	11	1	1		80
Furreedpore	131	55	48	4		24	48 5
Gya	81	18	42	1		20	70 4
Hooghly	129	40	60	8		21	60 7
Howrah	46	19	23	3		1	56 8
Jessore	114	35	44	2		33	56 7
Midnapore	194	76	95	2	2	19	56
Moorshedabad	92	46	39	4		3	46 5
Mymensingh	231	84	120	9	1	17	60
Noakhally	47	20	25			2	55 5
Nuddea	85	32	32	4	3	14	50
Patna	138	80	39	14	1	4	33 3
Pubna	34	13	15		2	4	53 5
Bogra	32	14	14	1		3	51 7
Purneah	55	23	28		1	3	54 9
Rajshahye	77	24	44	1	1	7	65 2
Malda	36	8	28				77 7
Rungpore	124	48	61	1		14	56 3
Julpigoree	16	1	13	2			93 7
Sarun	130	24	86	2		18	78 3
Chumparun	41	10	26	2	3		73 6
Shahabad	83	16	64		1	2	80
Tipperah	121	30	65			26	68 4
Mozufferpore	53	21	26			6	55 3
Durbhungah	57	19	26	1	3	8	58 6
24 Pergunnahs	165	80	60	9	1	15	45 2
Hazareebagh	29	14	12	2		1	50
Lohardugga	83	43	36	3		1	47 5
Manbhoom	41	15	8	1		17	37 7
Singbhoom	2	2					
TOTAL	3 243	1 141	1 573	117	24	389	59
Calcutta	72	14	54			4	70 5
GRAND TOTAL	3 315	1 155	1 636	117	24	393	59 4

H

Showing the results of Trials in the Courts of Magistrates in 1881 (as affecting persons).

DISTRICTS	Number of persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died escaped transferred	Remaining under trial	Number per cent of persons entered in columns 3 and 4 who were convicted
Backergunge	9 504	2,922	6,493	88	37	164	68 2
Beerbhoom	2 162	775	1,328	31	3	25	63 1
Bhagulpore	4,021	1 031	2,907	43	7	33	73 8
Monghyr	4,6..3	1,593	2,879	75	1	75	64 3
Burdwan	5 884	2 574	3,098	54	7	101	54 6
Bankura	1,883	598	1,138	66	2	29	65 5
Chittagong	2,567	1,126	1,259	37	3	142	52 7
Cuttack	3,584	1,204	2,204	40	5	81	64 6
Pooree	3,052	961	1 966	44	8	73	67 1
Balasore	1,984	716	1,129	27	2	60	61 4
Dacca	6,153	1 979	3,919	81	4	170	66 4
Dinagepore	2,373	1,000	1,222	66	11	74	54 9
Darjeeling	2,002	361	1,601	21	4	15	81 6
Furreedpore	4,739	1 585	2,849	114	10	181	64 2
Gya	3 829	1,418	2 230	79	6	96	61 1
Hooghly	7,167	2 089	4 841	103	13	121	69 8
Howrah	7,626	1 695	5,820	40	13	118	78
Jessore	5,751	2,225	3,194	98	8	226	58 9
Midnapore	6 277	2,592	3,335	160	13	177	56 2
Moorshedabad	5,779	2 289	3,243	95	10	142	58 6
Mymensingh	5,754	2,279	2,974	209	18	274	56 8
Noakhally	2 673	985	1,546	53	3	86	61
Nuddea	5,430	2,040	3,176	75	13	126	60 8
Patna	10,262	2,497	7,529	140	5	91	75
Pubna	2,933	1,181	1 489	40	9	214	55 7
Bogra	1,664	616	967	43		38	61
Purneah	3,493	1,152	2,202	54	10	75	65 6
Rajshahye	2 814	1,016	1,513	79	11	195	59 8
Maldah	1,655	616	978	38	6	17	61 9
Rungpore	3,499	1,232	2,016	120	13	118	62
Julpigoree	1,405	640	728	19	9	69	53 2
Sarun	2,937	1,251	1,522	112	1	51	54 8
Chumparun	2,461	984	1 343	44	8	82	57 7
Shahabad	5,155	2,003	2,878	89	8	117	58 2
Tipperah	4 943	1,928	2 663	191	4	197	58 1
Mozufferpore	2,622	940	1,553	51	8	70	62 2
Durbhungah	2,882	1,104	1 606	58	4	110	59 2
24 Pergunnahs	16 235	4,870	10,978	135	11	241	69 2
Hazareebagh	2,154	800	1,268	36	3	47	61 3
Lohardugga	3,434	1,183	2 031	119	5	96	63 1
Manbhoom	2 435	984	1,343	51	1	66	57 6
Singbhoom	326	140	185	4	3	4	58 7
TOTAL	177,986	61,164	108,953	3,062	320	4,487	64
Calcutta	36,194	2,963	33,107	67	4	53	91 7
GRAND TOTAL	214,180	64 127	142,060	3,129	324	4,540	69 8

I.

Showing in detail the number of Persons who were awaiting trial in the Courts of Magistrates at the end of 1881

DISTRICTS.	Criminal Lunatics.	Number of persons				Of the persons entered in Columns 3 to 6 under trial				
		In custody	On bail	On recognizance	Otherwise	Not exceeding one month	Over one month	Over two months	Over three months	Over six months.
Backergunge	6	27	82	49	...	152	6	...	.	
Beerbhoom	1	1	20	3	...	21	1	2		
Bhagulpore	1	9	18	5	.	28	4	...	...	...
Monghyr	..	17	34	22	2	70	5	.	..	...
Burdwan	3	17	69	7	5	60	35	3	...	.
Bankura	..	3	26	...	...	28	1	...	...	
Chittagong	...	16	96	27	3	78	57	2	5	..
Cuttack	1	8	46	26	...	73	7		...	..
Pooree	1	12	52	8		61	11	...	.	...
Balasore	...	7	45	8	..	55	5	...	..	
Dacca	..	10	130	14	7	148	21	...	1	..
Dinagepore	1	24	47	2		71	2		...	...
Darjeeling	...	11	3	1	..	12		1	2	.
Furreedpore	...	17	143	21	...	152	25	2	2	...
Gya	...	39	39	12	6	90	1	4	1	.
Hooghly	...	10	111	.	...	91	26	4	...	.
Howrah	...	12	51	55	.	113	5	...	...	...
Jessore	3	25	195	1	2	172	37	2	12	...
Midnapore	1	25	117	32	2	144	30	2	...	..
Moorshedabad	4	13	119	6	..	113	25	...	.	...
Mymensingh	13	39	200	18	4	210	49	2		.
Noakhally	1	16	61	8	...	79	6	...	...	...
Nuddea	4	15	99	8	...	103	16	2	1	.
Patna	2	20	57	7	5	74	14	.	1	...
Pubna	2	5	149	58	..	119	84	9	..	..
Bogra	.	6	32	...	...	38	...	...	.	...
Purneah	...	8	56	10	1	69	6	.		
Rajshahye	...	17	146	27	5	140	39	12	4	.
Maldah	...	1	15	1	...	16	.	...	1	...
Rungpore	4	31	81	2	.	107	7	.	...	
Julpigoree	...	23	39	6	1	49	13	5	2	...
Sarun	2	7	34	8		43	5	1	..	...
Chumparun	1	34	26	21	...	76	5			
Shahabad	...	13	73	31		99	10	5	3	..
Tipperah	9	2	134	52	...	135	27	22	4	.
Mozufferpore	2	12	83	15	8	65	3	...		...
Durbhungah	...	6	89	14	1	96	14	..	...	...
24 Pergunnahs	13	15	161	31	1	183	34	7	4	..
Hazareebagh	...	6	28	13	...	47				...
Lohardugga	...	20	33	41	2	79	13	3	1	...
Manbhoom	...	8	50	8	...	55	11	.	...	.
Singbhoom	1	...	1	1	1	3			...	...
TOTAL	76	616	3,060	679	56	3,617	660	90	44	.

J.

Showing the number of witnesses examined and the amount paid as expenses in the Courts of Session and of Magistrates in 1880 and 1881.

DISTRICTS.	Numbers of Witnesses examined.				Amount paid as Expenses.			
	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.		Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Backergunge	469	352	21,659	18,839	206	341	355	126
Beerbhoom	270	216	6,261	4,923	522	622	89	131
Bhagulpore	191	225	9,439	8,078	360	415	373	114
Monghyr	300	281	9,273	8,648	118	139	153	225
Burdwan	233	214	10,184	8,896	363	351	909	609
Bankura	237	303	5,860	4,917	74	455	126	494
Chittagong	253	236	5,944	4,802	399	550	801	1,028
Cuttack	146	174	9,595	10,306	161	88	361	345
Pooree	164	138	6,117	5,245	174	167	255	91
Balasore	868	192	5,986	5,414	181	127	229	363
Dacca	486	438	18,499	16,884	537	497	392	288
Dinagepore	229	307	5,106	6,404	253	253	33	67
Darjeeling	59	88	2,484	2,870	148	271	110	117
Furreedpore	717	425	9,855	9,519	1,509	445	309	98
Gya	437	255	12,054	9,795	485	199	122	84
Hoogbly	388	414	15,507	15,555	962	1,077	310	809
Howrah	343	194	13,741	12,826	206	176	275	298
Jessore	438	366	16,308	14,768	400	414	322	545
Midnapore	750	924	14,717	15,812	1,229	2,326	939	1,096
Moorshedabad	244	232	14,095	12,614	521	228	544	348
Mymensingh	454	710	13,120	14,307	439	747	90	148
Noakhally	165	187	6,635	6,125	208	165	83	74
Nuddea	206	230	12,420	13,711	550	557	497	302
Patna	358	362	10,831	10,042	453	736	170	400
Pubna	189	122	8,928	9,009	241	328	216	193
Bogra	162	230	4,066	4,565	99	275	94	123
Purneah	225	241	7,833	7,864	187	311	240	365
Rajshahye	237	215	7,642	6,711	406	311	208	332
Maldah	110	152	4,358	4,792	65	257	122	102
Rungpore	403	315	9,843	8,363	550	330	162	48
Julpigoree	21	45	4,393	4,343	16	50	25	120
Sarun	288	447	7,552	7,227	151	249	229	174
Chumparun	289	202	6,824	7,039	107	45	116	118
Shahabad	486	455	11,137	12,851	773	533	201	318
Tipperah	231	358	14,276	12,782	164	253	233	367
Mozufferpore	264	164	5,633	6,006	73	110	64	63
Durbhungah	196	235	5,470	5,934	37	30	134	113
24-Pergunnahs	606	534	25,253	28,737	826	1,217	468	1,295
Hazareebagh	232	189	6,169	7,193	119	134	389	297
Lohardugga	243	324	7,324	6,587	103	261	48	186
Manbhoom	147	95	5,004	5,801	95	55	172	436
Singbhoom	9	4	630	841	9	5	3	13
TOTAL	12,193	11,790	397,534	387,940	14,488	16,100	10,967	13,463
Calcutta	525	457	...	..	...	...	..	...
GRAND TOTAL	12,718	12,247	397,534	387,940	14,488	16,100	10,967	13,463

K.

Showing the detention of Witnesses in the Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates in 1881.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES DISCHARGED							
	COURTS OF SESSION.				MAGISTRATES' COURTS.			
	On the 1st day	On the 2nd day.	On the 3rd day.	After the 3rd day.	On the 1st day.	On the 2nd day	On the 3rd day	After the 3rd day.
Backergunge	497	51	27	64	15,738	4,101	1,431	587
Beerbhoom	150	74	37	38	5,040	232	33	...
Bhagulpore	100	43	25	104	7,778	768	270	24
Monghyr	148	117	32	12	8,454	1,236	355	142
Burdwan	168	103	59	45	8,994	1,208	128	4
Bankura	128	132	63	74	5,748	232	24	...
Chittagong	115	72	68	61	5,388	329	151	29
Cuttack	135	36	49	5	10,645	397	112	78
Poorea	46	51	31	45	4,902	903	137	...
Balasore	131	96	.		5,643	209	125	...
Dacca	280	173	114	...	15,260	2,150	690	91
Dinagepore	255	114	33	.	6,328	575	129	23
Darjeeling	51	40	26	1	2,801	258	51	25
Furreedpore	285	101	43	340	8,774	1,321	607	328
Gya	91	170	85	96	9,741	1,613	358	56
Hooghly	35	105	105	533	14,952	972	61	4
Howrah	146	65	27	62	12,682	717	107	9
Jessore	456	61	50	...	14,360	1,759	533	101
Midnapore	1,145	213	8	17	18,166	2,588	303	183
Moorshedabad	383	63	47	7	11,672	1,022	286	26
Mymensingh	347	346	197	252	13,489	1,232	356	122
Noakhally	270	13	3	62	6,974	898	81	37
Nuddea	130	130	41	113	12,478	1,982	254	5
Patna	343	214	100	117	10,310	907	325	88
Pubna	35	7	8	172	8,547	813	201	49
Bogra	78	31	14	249	5,055	470	109	
Purneah	102	85	66	96	8,516	1,568	334	73
Rajshahye	247	61	42	52	5,892	889	277	59
Maldah	31	30	55	131	4,553	317	57	...
Rungpore	218	153	109	153	6,899	2,036	605	21
Julpigoree	35	20	.	...	4,271	236	102	3
Sarun	367	34	38	96	7,171	624	94	...
Chumparun	204	32	. .	25	7,110	344	98	50
Shahabad	127	115	44	359	13,133	2,669	775	100
Tipperah	144	51	54	300	13,254	1,556	152	. .
Mozufferpore	116	72	...	...	8,937	528	129	37
Durbhungah	176	56	38	37	5,746	1,153	451	400
24-Pergunnahs	374	314	138	74	30,415	3,960	699	193
Hazareebagh	65	16	74	86	7,272	976	171	
Lohardugga	161	54	94	161	6,317	340	83	41
Manbhoom	72	64	15	...	4,960	748	191	54
Singbhoom		8	...	...	831	102	16	8
TOTAL	8,387	3,786	2,009	4,039	3,53,196	47,763	11,451	3,050

L.

Showing the total amount of fines imposed in the exercise of original jurisdiction by the Criminal Courts in 1880 and 1881, the amount realized, and the amount paid by way of compensation.

DISTRICTS.	Courts of Session.						Magistrates' Courts.					
	Total amount of fine.		Amount realized.		Amount paid by way of compensation.		Total amount of fine.		Amount realized.		Amount paid by way of compensation.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Backergunge	100	...	772	382	..	...	25,836	25,583	24,940	21,101	436	645
Beerbhoom	300	..	...	...	..	..	9,291	9,324	8,120	8,817	347	322
Bhagulpore	60	...	60	..	.		13,624	14,051	13,717	11,160	642	640
Monghyr	...	30	...	25	...	25	17,462	12,095	13,740	10,989	337	227
Burdwan	...	70	..	5	...	..	14,804	12,437	12,373	11,817	752	655
Bankura	30	190	522	116	...	...	10,900	7,313	11,175	6,806	265	295
Chittagong	550	...	30	180	...	...	14,040	10,832	12,551	10,677	1,040	874
Cuttack	205	..	205	...	...	...	12,045	12,071	11,528	11,594	1,721	1,164
Pooree	200	150	40	21	...	...	8,986	7,409	9,068	7,283	587	693
Balasore	150	100	150	200	...	...	7,583	8,094	7,156	8,051	871	871
Dacca	1,750	250	274	443	...	.	41,088	32,382	34,321	34,574	1,849	2,067
Dinagepore	...	50	29	...	...	.	6,765	7,533	5,833	6,620	417	377
Darjeeling	50	...	..	...	...	...	7,702	12,614	6,754	9,775	655	148
Furreedpore	1,364	1,105	290	111	...	...	25,167	23,757	18,464	20,658	1,014	2,184
Gya	170	100	178	10	...	...	15,477	16,582	15,092	14,318	617	835
Hooghly	325	1,325	128	492	..	...	26,800	30,303	21,229	22,992	3,419	2,051
Howrah	4,900	...	4,600	...	1,400	...	30,115	26,179	28,675	24,423	867	943
Jessore	5	40	5	..	..	...	17,803	14,608	16,808	12,932	1,899	968
Midnapore	230	558	95	118	...	...	21,160	23,061	19,294	21,087	1,902	2,908
Moorshedabad	...	..	...	...	...	...	15,904	16,415	14,022	15,241	2,307	1,568
Mymensingh	1,700	12,470	327	1,331	50	160	29,579	25,150	30,401	23,099	2,440	3,088
Noakhally	110	5,800	110	57	...	.	18,682	15,661	14,602	14,547	1,291	813
Nuddea	30	500	66	52	..	.	19,484	20,133	16,249	17,756	1,948	1,850
Patna	200	150	275	150	320	100	18,893	20,038	16,589	17,405	284	635
Pubna	1,000	200	247	234	...	..	13,898	18,962	11,981	18,644	2,214	562
Bogra	430	...	27	...	...	...	4,830	4,966	5,117	4,057	178	190
Purneah	...	..	...	...	...	..	17,553	23,102	16,396	20,633	2,974	1,884
Rajshahye	200	175	290	273	...	..	15,224	10,155	11,063	9,375	1,484	1,628
Maldah	20	...	24	.	...	..	9,900	9,096	10,939	8,022	479	199
Rungpore	227	300	227	150	...	...	15,202	16,952	14,360	14,218	526	413
Julpigoree	20	450	..	.	..	..	6,240	4,501	5,027	4,337	124	43
Sarun	500	60	39	40	...	.	16,002	16,537	14,242	13,801	1,078	1,477
Chumparun	500	100	...	600	...	.	10,392	12,102	9,269	10,314	703	202
Shahabad	350	..	422				20,751	21,170	16,831	20,360	855	1,194
Tipperah	20	1,050	20	655	200	.	26,950	24,972	26,727	24,176	1,908	2,130
Mozufferpore	...	150	16	54	..	.	13,253	9,700	9,911	7,731	517	624
Durbhungah	100	...	105	..	..	..	9,730	10,442	8,625	7,048	397	192
24-Pergunnahs	701	2,000	421	93	.	.	48,964	64,705	45,184	61,388	2,276	2,320
Hazareebagh	600	..	.	..	.	..	8,871	10,091	8,870	8,376	113	138
Lohardugga	105	1,000	251	1,050	25	..	11,007	9,721	9,060	7,232	277	581
Manbhoom	...	.	220	123		..	7,117	12,471	5,900	8,543	571	683
Singbhoom	..	..	..	.	..	.	1,131	2,148	1,001	2,170	222	108
TOTAL	17,202	28,373	10,465	6,965	1,995	285	6,85,157	6,86,988	6,13,300	6,14,153	44,788	51,334
Calcutta	150	...	50	...		.	81,337	96,764	72,058	81,558	2,223	7,340
GRAND TOTAL	17,352	28,373	10,515	6,965	1,995	285	7,66,494	7,83,752	6,85,358	6,95,711	47,011	58,674

M.

Showing the number of Appeals (cases) preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges in 1880 and 1881.

DISTRICTS.	1880.						1881.					
	PREFERRED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.		PREFERRED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.
Backergunge	226	50	210	51	29	...	266	73	294	73	2	..
Beerbhoom	77	46	76	50	1	1	66	42	67	43	...	...
Bhagulpore	35	33	33	31	2	2	45	25	45	26	2	1
Monghyr	105	79	102	74	4	7	143	37	135	40	10	4
Burdwan	105	44	100	46	6	1	87	27	88	23	5	...
Bankura	95	20	100	18	3	2	34	41	36	42	1	1
Chittagong	27	49	27	49	2	1	15	33	15	33	2	1
Cuttack	26	4	26	4	...	..	15	34	14	34	1	...
Pooree	66	42	67	41	1	2	67	18	67	19	1	1
Balasore	54	47	54	48	1	1	44	46	42	43	3	4
Dacca	161	156	161	153	8	4	193	94	191	95	10	3
Dinagepore	23	16	22	16	1	...	16	19	17	19	...	...
Darjeeling	9	8	9	8	...	...	31	6	31	6	...	...
Furreedpore	136	63	115	64	33	...	102	42	188	40	7	2
Gya	94	43	96	43	1	...	107	34	102	33	6	1
Hooghly	58	40	55	49	18	...	23	44	36	43	5	1
Howrah	76	12	56	13	22	...	57	18	74	18	5	...
Jessore	112	74	112	78	5	2	143	43	143	44	5	1
Midnapore	85	68	89	69	1	4	96	112	93	113	4	3
Moorshedabad	91	22	90	22	3	...	97	31	100	29	...	2
Mymensingh	127	85	119	85	8	3	99	92	90	92	17	3
Noakhally	65	95	65	100	...	..	55	81	53	81	2	...
Nuddea	106	38	104	41	8	...	132	19	132	18	8	1
Patna	201	79	200	74	4	6	203	100	205	97	1	9
Pubna	64	45	67	48	1	1	109	65	94	66	9	...
Bogra	13	5	13	5	...	...	28	12	24	10	4	...
Purneah	43	76	44	75	1	2	96	87	35	83	2	6
Rajshahye	75	36	77	35	2	2	39	50	38	47	3	5
Maldah	34	19	36	19	1	...	28	65	28	63	1	2
Rungpore	54	33	56	32	1	2	32	41	32	39	1	4
Julpigoree	8	10	9	10	..	...	11	8	11	7	...	1
Sarun	57	95	52	96	5	6	67	78	71	80	1	4
Chumparun	62	26	59	29	5	2	60	22	65	23	...	1
Shahabad	172	47	170	41	20	6	157	125	168	122	6	9
Tipperah	126	23	122	23	17	4	137	51	143	53	11	2
Mozufferpore	76	26	71	24	5	2	118	21	117	21	6	2
Durbhungah	65	30	64	23	3	7	126	45	127	50	2	2
24-Pergunnahs	128	37	131	37	5	...	117	58	113	58	9	...
Hazarebagh	40	16	38	12	2	7	46	18	47	20	1	...
Lohardugga	75	116	74	112	2	7	73	102	68	102	7	7
Manbhoom	22	41	22	39	1	2	23	32	23	32	1	2
Singhbhoom	1	...	1		...	...	1	5	1	5	..	..
TOTAL	3,275	1,903	3,194	1,887	232	86	3,387	1,991	3,463	1,990	161	85

N.

Showing the number of Applications for revision (cases) preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and of Sessions Judges in 1880 and 1881.

DISTRICTS.	1880.						1881.					
	PREFERRED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.		PREFERRED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.
Backergunge	30	61	30	61	7	1	38	76	45	76		1
Beerbhoom	12	40	11	40	1	1	10	18	10	19	1	
Bhaugulpore	4	4	4	4			11	7	11	5	...	2
Monghyr	11	8	11	7		1	11	6	11	6	..	1
Burdwan	24	34	22	34	3		17	16	20	14		2
Bankura	13	2	14	2	..	.	5	4	5	4	..	
Chittagong	13	20	12	17	1	3	29	8	29	9	1	2
Cuttack	17	24	21	23		1	16	23	13	23	3	1
Pooree	11	6	12	6			6	1	6	1	.	
Balasore	10	1	12	1			4	4	4	4		
Dacca	33	27	34	42			22	72	22	67	...	5
Dinagepore	6	18	6	18	.		4	26	4	23		3
Darjeeling	1	7	1	7		.		4		4		
Furreedpore	61	18	46	16	20	2	56	16	72	18	4	.
Gya	50	1	57	1	1		20	14	28	14	2	
Hooghly	17	3	16	3	4		5	12	8	12	1	
Howrah	8	24	6	25	3		15	23	13	23	5	
Jessore	49	19	53	20	2		35	12	36	12	1	
Midnapore	79	21	74	21	7		56	10	62	10	1	...
Moorshedabad	34	12	33	12	2	.	14	15	16	15	..	
Mymensingh	57	53	55	50	2	3	86	83	62	75	26	11
Noakhally	8	14	8	15	.		10	11	10	11	...	
Nuddea	6	10	6	9		1	20	9	19	10	1	
Patna	78	15	77	13	1	2	77	20	77	22	1	
Pubna	26	18	24	18	3	2	26	18	22	17	7	3
Bogra	5	12	5	12			6	5	6	5	.	
Purneah	14	7	14	7	.		5	11	5	8		3
Rajshahye	11	28	11	29		1	9	13	8	13	1	1
Maldah	1	6	1	6			1	7	1	7	.	.
Rungpore	16	8	19	9			8	4	8	4		.
Julpigoree	1	3	1	3			...	1	.	1	..	.
Sarun	12	40	12	40	.	3	24	57	24	55	.	5
Chumparun	6	2	5	2	1		6	9	7	9		.
Shahabad	20	46	22	44		2	18	54	15	56	3	.
Tipperah	39	11	41	7	4	5	30	32	32	36	2	1
Mozufferpore	21	7	20	7	3		27	14	25	12	5	2
Durbhunguh	8	26	8	23		3	11	27	9	28	2	2
24-Pergunnahs	1	60		58	1	2	21	72	17	73	5	1
Hazarcebagh	3	1	3	1			4	1	4	1	.	.
Lohardugga	12	1	15	1	...	.	5	17	5	16	.	1
Manbhoom	1	10	1	10			.	5	.	5		.
Singbhoom		.				..		..	...			...
TOTAL	829	737	832	733	66	33	777	837	771	823	72	47

O.

Showing the number of Persons whose cases came before the Courts of Sessions Judges and of District Magistrates on appeal or application for revision, with the result as affecting the orders of the Lower Courts, 1881.

DISTRICTS.	Appeals.				Applications for revision.			
	Number of persons who appealed.	Ratio per cent. of persons appealing to persons in respect of whom appealable orders were passed.	Number of applicants in whose cases the sentences or orders were confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of affirmed to decided.	Number of applicants for revision.	Ratio per cent. of applicants for revision to persons in respect of whom orders were passed.	Number of applicants whose applications were rejected, or in whose cases orders were confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of rejected to disposed of.
Backergunge	573	31·7	464	74·	146	1·5	98	60·4
Beerbhoom	173	26·6	144	80·4	38	1·7	35	86·3
Bhaugulpore	148	8·3	83	54·2	33	·7	28	96·5
Monghyr	243	15·2	151	65·9	19	·4	11	57·8
Burdwan	155	10·6	80	46·3	37	·6	29	72·3
Bankura	136	24·4	67	46·5	9	·4	9	100·
Chittagong	76	12·3	53	86·1	38	1·5	32	82·
Cuttack	83	10·6	52	63·4	56	1·3	31	59·6
Pooree	104	18·5	74	69·8	8	·2	4	50·
Balasore	126	13·7	67	55·3	9	·5	4	44·4
Dacca	440	31·7	287	63·5	113	1·3	71	66·3
Dinagepore	81	5·7	25	46·	32	1·3	13	44·8
Darjeeling	50	12·	31	62·	4	·2	3	75·
Furreedpore	406	30·9	230	50·3	141	3·	141	79·6
Gya	169	11·8	115	64·6	53	1·3	45	86·5
Hooghly	115	7·5	73	56·6	21	·2	21	87·5
Howrah	119	8·7	66	55·1	53	·6	29	61·7
Jessore	320	28·2	193	58·8	105	1·8	77	91·
Midnapore	287	16·6	150	54·5	108	1·6	88	71·8
Moorshedabad	208	27·4	107	51·2	36	·6	21	53·2
Mymensingh	338	23·1	165	50·6	194	3·4	96	58·8
Noakhally	200	15·6	138	69·6	21	·7	16	76·1
Nuddea	280	16·2	124	44·6	56	1·	26	50·9
Patna	438	15·9	317	71·2	204	1·0	99	48·
Pubna	336	43·4	191	59·1	79	2·3	59	83·
Bogra	89	22·	50	67·5	23	1·3	21	96·4
Purneah	213	18·2	98	48·8	21	·5	8	44·4
Rajshahye	190	30·5	98	51·8	34	1·2	14	43·4
Maldah	109	16·7	63	60·5	19	·6	9	90·
Rungpore	118	11·2	88	74·7	18	·5	15	83·3
Julpigoree	21	4·5	10	50·	1	...	...	...
Sarun	251	37·2	139	59·7	107	3·6	65	62·5
Chumparun	126	15·	104	69·7	15	·6	13	91·2
Shahabad	427	32·	266	59·5	96	1·8	80	88·8
Tipperah	338	25·6	178	54·	105	2·	73	70·9
Mozufferpore	214	33·6	164	76·2	61	2·7	46	95·1
Durbhungah	271	38·6	161	59·1	68	2·4	38	59·2
24 Pergunnahs	297	13·6	141	49 4	133	1·6	67	67·9
Hazarechagh	80	12·5	59	67·	9	·4	1	11·1
Lohardugga	295	29·1	166	59·2	26	·7	23	88·
Manbhoom	108	9·5	42	39·2	9	·3	5	55·5
Singbhoom	9	6·7	9	100·		...	...	...
Total	9,733	18·5	5,815	59 8	2,339	1·3	1,613	69·1

P.

Showing the number of Appeals and Applications for revision (cases) preferred, disposed of, and pending in the High Court in 1880 and 1881.

DISTRICTS.	Appeals.						Applications for Revision.					
	Preferred.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Preferred.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1880.	1881.	1880	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Backergunge	31	34	35	36	3	1	10	34	11	34	...	...
Beerbhoom	17	14	14	16	3	1	2	5	2	5	...	...
Bhagulpore	8	9	9	7	...	2	16	7	16	7	...	...
Monghyr	21	23	17	27	7	3	11	13	10	14	1	...
Burdwan	9	3	9	4	1	...	16	20	16	19	1	2
Bankura	13	6	15	7	1	...	5	4	4	4	1	1
Chittagong	21	18	17	20	4	2	7	2	8	3	1	...
Cuttack	17	8	17	8	1	1	5	5	7	4	...	1
Pooree	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...
Balasore	34	14	32	17	4	1	5	10	3	11	2	1
Dacca	33	34	34	31	2	5	28	30	28	27	1	4
Dinagepore	15	15	15	16	1	...	4	6	4	6	...	...
Darjeeling	5	5	6	5	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	...
Furreedpore	21	26	29	26	3	3	20	24	19	24	2	2
Gya	30	25	30	26	1	...	14	10	15	11	1	...
Hooghly	13	12	13	12	...	...	13	9	14	8	...	1
Howrah	9	5	9	6	1	...	15	27	14	26	1	2
Jessore	20	24	25	24	...	...	22	14	23	12	...	2
Midnapore	22	33	27	28	...	5	19	16	18	17	1	...
Moorshedabad	18	12	12	11	1	2	25	15	27	15	...	...
Mymensingh	46	42	46	41	2	3	22	35	20	38	4	1
Noakhally	17	14	14	18	4	...	10	2	7	5	3	...
Nuddea	4	7	4	7	...	...	12	21	12	22	1	...
Patna	34	32	39	30	...	2	29	32	31	28	...	4
Pubna	16	10	19	11	1	...	19	15	17	13	2	4
Bogra	9	7	8	7	1	1	4	3	4	2	...	1
Purneah	16	9	19	8	...	1	7	7	7	7	...	...
Rajshahye	27	11	29	11	1	1	11	12	11	12	...	...
Maldah	2	8	...	10	2	...	22	5	22	5	...	...
Rungpore	26	21	22	24	4	1	18	13	16	15	2	...
Julpigoree	1	4	4	3	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	1
Sarun	24	29	22	28	2	3	10	12	10	12	...	...
Chumparun	14	13	15	13	1	1	4	9	5	10	1	...
Shahabad	31	38	34	37	...	1	15	15	15	13	...	2
Tipperah	21	19	25	18	...	1	11	13	12	12	...	1
Mozufferpore	18	22	16	25	3	...	15	14	15	14	...	...
Durbhungah	13	17	11	19	2	...	16	16	15	17	1	...
24-Pergunnahs	31	14	32	15	1	...	23	38	21	41	3	...
Hazareebagh	11	10	11	9	...	1	2	7	2	7	...	...
Lohardugga	27	23	35	24	1	...	17	5	18	5	...	...
Manbhoom	10	8	8	9	2	1	10	8	8	10	2	...
Singbhoom	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	751	680	779	694	60	46	521	538	512	541	33	30
Calcutta	10	18	10	18	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	761	698	789	712	61	47	521	538	512	541	33	30

Q.

Showing the result, as affecting persons, of appeals and applications for revision in the High Court in 1881.

DISTRICTS.	APPEALS.						APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION.					
	Rejected.	Sentence affirmed.	Sentence reversed.	Sentence varied.	Further enquiry ordered.	Otherwise disposed of.	Rejected.	Order affirmed.	Order reversed.	Order varied.	Further enquiry ordered.	Otherwise disposed of.
Backergunge	22	17	3	4	...	...	36	4	30	1	2	...
Beerbhoom	22	7	2	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	
Bhagulpore	4	2	1	...	...	...	15	...	1	8	...	4
Monghyr	12	17	4	2	1	...	11	1	7	...	...	1
Burdwan	...	3	2	...	1	...	13	2	12	...	1	...
Bankura	8	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	...
Chittagong	9	7	6	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Cuttack	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	...
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Balasore	13	3	2	3	...	...	4	...	8	3	...	...
Dacca	30	12	...	3	...	...	31	21	10	1	...	12
Dinagopore	8	8	2	1	...	...	6	2	3	...	1	...
Darjeeling	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Furreedpore	10	24	8	7	...	...	15	11	21	1	1	
Gya	23	4	...	3	...	...	13	3	3	...	2	...
Hooghly	21	6	2	1	4	...	8	...	2	...	2	...
Howrah	3	1	...	2	...	...	8	24	7	1	8	1
Jessore	17	10	3	2	...	...	13	8	9	...	...	...
Midnapore	22	11	2	13	...	...	7	15	17	2	3	1
Moorshedabad	8	4	1	...	...	...	3	7	6	1	3	...
Mymensingh	42	28	8	5	...	...	18	13	29	1	2	1
Noakhally	18	7	5	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	6
Nuddea	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	18	1	...	6
Patna	30	7	...	...	1	...	15	38	17	3	3	...
Pubna	6	14	1	1	...	...	8	11	13	...	...	...
Bogra	4	4	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Purneah	4	1	1	2	...	...	3	4	8	...	...	...
Rajshahye	13	5	2	1	...	...	11	11	4	1	...	7
Maldah	12	9	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...
Rungpore	15	16	7	1	...	...	14	1	8	...	1	...
Julpigoree	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sarun	25	30	7	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...
Chumparun	10	6	2	1	...	...	10	1	4	1	1	...
Shahabad	20	10	7	17	...	...	7	5	4	...	...	...
Tipperah	12	21	14	6	...	...	2	4	13	...	1	...
Mozufferpore	22	3	...	3	...	...	14	2	4	...	2	...
Durbhungah	9	2	4	5	...	...	22	7	13	8	...	2
24-Pergunnahs	5	9	1	1	...	...	15	27	16	2	4	5
Hazareebagh	5	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	1	...
Lohardugga	17	6	2	3	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...
Manbhoom	2	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	6
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	514	339	111	98	7	...	353	244	325	44	41	52
Calcutta	10	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	524	345	113	98	7	...	353	244	325	44	41	52

R.

Criminal business coming before the High Court from the Lower Provinces of Bengal in 1881

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

DESCRIPTION OF CASES	Remaining from 1880	Filed in 1881	Disposed of in 1881	Remaining at close of 1881
APPEALS				
BY PERSONS CONVICTED — From the orders of the Presidency Magistrates	1	17	17	1
BY PERSONS CONVICTED — Deputy Commissioners acting under Section 36, C. P C		15	13	2
BY PERSONS CONVICTED — Sessions Judges	60	664	681	43
BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT — From the judgments of acquittal of all Courts.		2	1	1
TOTAL	61	698	712	47
REFERENCES				
Cases in which the Sessions Judges dissented from the verdict of a Jury and referred under Section 263, C P C	4	25	28	1
Cases in which sentences of death passed by Sessions Judges were referred for confirmation under Section 287, C P C	5	66	64	7
Cases in which proceedings held against persons who cannot understand them are referred for orders under Section 186, C P C	..	3	3	..
TOTAL	9	94	95	8
REVISION.				
Cases referred for revision by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges under Section 296, C P. C	18	237	239	16
Cases dealt with by the Court under Section 294, C P C —				
(1) Cases decided by Magistrates	13	269	272	10
(2) Ditto by Sessions Judges	2	32	30	4
Cases dealt with under Section 147 of Act X of 1877	1	20	17	4
TOTAL	34	558	558	34
Full Bench references	..	4	2	2
Miscellaneous orders in Court		31	29	2
TOTAL		35	31	4
GRAND TOTAL	104	1,385	1,396	93

S.

Receipts and Charges of the Criminal Courts, 1881.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.						CHARGES.							Results plus or minus.
	In Court-Fee Stamps		In case of special Stamps.			Total.	Share of Officers' salary debitable to Criminal Justice.	Establishments.			Contingencies.		Total.	
	Process fees.	Other fees.	Fines.	Copying and comparing fees.	Other receipts credited to Government.			Process servers.	Salaried copying and comparing clerks	Others.	Fees paid to copyists not on the fixed Establishment.	Other contingencies and Refunds.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.				Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Backergunge	6,216	10,975	26,130	1,788	2,103	48,370	54,304	3,692	6	10,373	858	9,031	78,454	— 30,084
Beerbhoom	2,261	2,881	8,960	243	400	14,745	39,449	1,630	..	6,240	117	5,444	54,870	— 30,125
Bhaugulpore	2,434	3,112	11,089	1,201	58	17,954	40,434	1,915	..	7,749	600	3,904	54,492	— 36,538
Monghyr	2,260	2,996	10,762	1,434	527	19,139	31,732	1,403	...	7,836	782	6,749	48,502	— 29,373
Burdwan	4,010	5,909	11,409	1,415	4,889	27,412	45,488	2,319	8	11,116	766	7,614	67,211	— 39,799
Bankura	1,515	2,113	6,747	370	2,789	13,734	29,900	1,162		7,545	285	4,515	43,407	— 29,673
Chittagong	2,535	3,479	10,109	636	1,792	19,550	40,090	1,924	16	10,102	819	3,148	55,598	— 36,038
Cuttack	1,934	3,905	11,460	354	338	17,981	27,920	1,255	...	9,904	176	4,379	43,574	— 25,593
Pooree	1,001	2,507	6,515	268	1,451	11,943	23,094	1,005	...	8,151	130	2,046	34,026	— 22,186
Balasore	1,058	2,548	7,434	435	122	11,597	20,993	568	..	7,346	217	3,782	33,806	— 21,419
Dacca	9,620	10,679	25,382	2,052	3,166	50,901	49,174	4,420	5	11,491	1,025	6 569	72,623	— 21,022
Dinagepore	2,553	188	6,583	436	216	10,976	24,188	1,602	4,288	391	177	1,801	32,447	— 21,471
Darjeeling	303	679	9,985	88	888	12,003	23,764	508	...	1,433	42	5,443	31,189	— 19,186
Furreedpore	4,439	6,414	16,769	1,653	1,740	33,009	35,289	2,905	26	10,013	744	5,752	54,729	— 21,720
Gya	2,673	4,516	14,355	1,103	392	23,037	36,534	1,516	...	9,246	360	4,794	52,408	— 29,341
Hooghly	5,776	6,772	21,945	1,804	580	36,877	53,598	2,713	...	13,043	923	8,380	77,565	— 40,688
Howrah	2,563	4,383	24,179	1,070	571	32,765	23,943	1,176	...	7,909	535	7,659	50,421	— 17,656
Jessore	6,706	7,042	13,035	1,017	848	27,641	38,455	4,023	60	11,887	405	5,970	60,865	— 33,224
Midnapore	7,068	8,774	13,596	4,147	662	39,257	52,491	3,067	9	13,299	2,073	9,069	79,008	— 39,75 .
Moorshedabad	3,794	5,777	13,323	1,037	276	24,706	44,425	2,373	16	11,230	517	3,743	62,304	— 37,598
Mymensingh	7,024	11,974	23,371	1,847	1,184	45,000	60,063	4,179	90	10,986	820	7,095	83,383	— 37,383
Noakhally	10,756	5,260	14,758	534	723	32,031	23,115	2,863	6	8,936	235	1,726	35,978	— 3,827
Nuddea	5,027	4,648	15,958	1,181	616	27,427	67,356	2,239	..	6,588	322	4,758	81,343	— 53,916
Patna	4,906	4,857	17,183	1,708	400	29,028	83,319	3,038	...	13,811	921	9,182	79,177	— 50,143
Pubna	4,831	5,871	27,716	1,188	280	39,886	46,072	2,436	4	9,847	504	5,922	64,376	— 24,490
Bogra	2,152	2,066	3,893	239	202	8,551	15,953	904	..	4,920	119	1,751	23,707	— 15,12
Purneah	4,260	3,939	19,688	1,371	901	30,246	35,906	1,651		9,144	658	8,027	55,456	— 25,210
Rajshahye	2,764	2,599	8,196	889	534	14,981	23,506	2,459	58	7,908	444	1,614	44,989	— 29,908
Maldah	2,262	2,093	7,945	347	478	13,317	17,513	1,500	33	6,891	174	2,618	29,728	— 16,511
Rungpore	4,153	5,164	15,353	692	3,061	27,443	37,669	2,583	26	11,750	330	5,886	51,336	— 23,794
Julpigoree	1,491	1,355	4,318	207	127	7,508	19,070	1,265	..	7,210	104	3,991	31,540	— 24,032
Sarun	2,967	4,670	13,663	1,415	35,583	57,408	30,648	2,996	5	9,274	626	7,388	50,937	+ 6,471
Chumparun	2,358	3,928	11,036	740	1,628	19,782	25,780	1,208	4	4,270	369	3,220	35,051	— 16,276
Shahabad	3,998	6,298	20,380	1,606	3,865	36,147	51,629	2,582	180	14,509	754	7,617	77,271	— 41,124
Tipperah	10,967	13,578	25,570	1,095	1,483	52,693	45,795	3,885	4	12,540	823	6,128	68,476	— 15,783
Mozufferpore	3,660	4,368	7,938	1,193	475	16,634	37,222	1,514	10	10,334	574	4,200	53,904	— 37,270
Durbhungah	1,561	3,241	7,177	1,029	4,027	17,745	40,977	658	12	7,951	579	1,592	51,099	— 33,354
24-Pergunnahs	12,186	15,929	50,317	2,336	1,025	91,743	90,176	5,230	12	21,375	1,150	18,330	1,36,263	— 44,520
Hazareebaugh	1,376	1,750	3,443	334	618	13,501	21,503	587		3,103	171	4,664	30,027	— 17,526
Lohardugga	1,839	3,893	6,283	849	304	15,157	38,241	1,428		3,174	403	6,369	39,615	— 24,458
Manbhoom	2,012	2,922	8,411	249	64	13,658	16,569	1,223	122	4,359	4	1,965	24,142	— 10,484
Singhbhoom	154	149	2,069	...		2,365	9,180	180		1,744	4	335	11,393	— 9,028
TOTAL Courts of Magistrates	1,65,703	2,09,052	6,08,069	40,787	31,268	10,99,869	11,95,345	83,576	4,410	3,30,590	19,199	2,06,990	18,51,110	— 7,51,241
TOTAL Courts of Session	30	5,417	7,151	3,152	180	13,930	3,40,261	4,343	589	27,335	1,575	18,753	3,93,056	— 3,79,126
TOTAL	1,65,733	2,05,470	6,16,120	43,919	31,448	11,13,799	15,35,606	87,919	4,999	3,57,125	20,774	2,27,743	22,44,166	— 11,30,367
CALCUTTA Presidency Magistrates	.	660	31,809		4,710	37,139	33,000	...	.	16,533	...	2,193	51,777	+ 35,336
CALCUTTA High Court	...	2,105	...	...	..	2,105	1,00,000	...	..	31,848	...	420	1,32,268	— 1,30,163
GRAND TOTAL	1,65,733	2,08,134	6,47,929	43,919	36,158	13,53,017	16,68,606	87,919	4,999	4,15,555	20,774	2,30,356	24,28,211	— 12,35,194

ANNUAL STATEMENT (CRIMINAL).

Annual Statement—1—(Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and of Officers exercising jurisdiction in Criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year, the work done, and the Receipts and Charges of the Criminal Courts in 1881.

DISTRICTS	Area	Population	Number of Sessions Divisions.	Number of Divisions of Districts (including Sadder Division).	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS: Judges of the High Court.	Sessions Judges of all grades.	Magistrates of all grades: Stipendiary	Magistrates of all grades: Special and Honorary	Number of Benches of Magistrates.	Number of Criminal cases originally decided: By High Court.	By Courts of Session.	By District Magistrates.	By other Stipendiary Magistrates.	By Special and Honorary Magistrates.	By Benches of Magistrates.	Number of Criminal cases decided on appeal: By High Court.	By Courts of Session.	By District Magistrates or other Magistrates empowered.	Total Receipts of the Criminal Courts.	Total Charges of the Criminal Courts.
Backergunge	3,648	1,900,889	1	4	..	1	11	11	3	..	56	28	3,898	...	392	36	294	73	48,370	78,454
Beerbhoom	1,756	794,428	1	2	...	1	6	12	2	..	29	37	1,308	18	200	16	67	43	14,745	54,870
Bhaugulpore	4,268	1,966,158	1	4	...	1	9	29	6	...	25	4	2,562	...	628	7	45	26	17,864	54,492
Monghyr	3,922	1,969,774		3	..		7	.	8	...	43	19	1,887	...	1,053	27	135	40	19,129	48,502
Burdwan	2,694	1,391,823	1	4	..	1	12	111	9	...	27	71	1,903	832	1,101	4	38	28	27,412	67,211
Banecora	2,621	1,041,752		2	...	1	6	17	2	...	32	23	985	...	144	7	36	42	13,734	43,407
Chittagong	2,567	1,132,341	1	2	...	1	11	15	3	.	26	26	1,343	..	41	20	15	33	19,550	55 588
Cuttack	3,516	1,738,165		3	..		9	7	1	...	24	50	2,034	...	356	8	14	34	17,981	43,534
Pooree	2,472	888,487	1	2	...	1	6	5	1	...	22	137	1,411	...	157	...	67	19	11,848	34,028
Balasore	2,068	945,280		2	...		6	9	1	...	20	13	1,000	255	52	17	42	43	11,387	32,806
Dacca	2,796	2,116,350	1	3	..	1	8	40	4	...	66	2	3,125	244	936	31	191	95	60,601	72,623
Dinagepore	4,126	1,514,346	1	1	...	1	6	10	2	...	36	20	1,123	...	441	16	17	19	10,976	32,447
Darjeeling	1,234	160,169		3	...		6	4	1	...	11	4	1,457	...	39	5	31	6	12,003	31,189
Furreedpore	2.267	1,631,734	1	3	...	1	8	28	3	..	51	35	2,003	...	431	26	188	40	33,009	54,729
Gya	4,712	2,124,682	1	4	..	1	13	25	3	...	47	17	2,174	17	437	26	102	33	23,067	52,408
Hooghly	1,224	1,012,763	1	3	...	2	13	56	9	.	55	16	3,195	...	1,986	12	36	43	36,877	77,565
Howrah	476	635,381		2	...		7	38	3	..	34	352	2,819	...	2,993	6	74	18	32,765	50,421
Jessore	3,658	2,219,241	1	6	..	1	14	71	7	...	47	40	2,717	188	483	24	143	44	27,641	60,865
Midnapore	5,082	2,517,802	1	4	...	1	14	43	10	...	89	29	3,720	...	590	28	93	118	39,257	79,008
Moorshedabad	2,142	1,226,790	1	4	...	1	10	68	5	..	52	10	2,909	402	256	11	100	29	24,706	62,304
Mymensingh	6,304	3,051,966	1	4		1	14	28	4	...	99	38	3,455	57	197	41	90	92	46,000	83,253
Noakhally	1,641	820,772	1	2	...	1	15	10	1	...	25	48	1,597	...	65	18	53	81	32,051	35,878

Nuddea	3,421	2,017,847	1	6	...	1	16	79	8	...	49		2,730	49	871	7	132	18	27,427	81,243
Patna	2,078	1,756 856	1	4	...	1	13	29	7	..	67	40	2,447		5,691	30	205	97	29,028	79,171
Pubna	1,847	1,311,728	1	2	...	1	8	14	2	...	14	43	1,245	...	159	11	94	66	39,596	64,376
Bograh	1,484	734,358		1	..		5	15	3		18	39	513	9	405	7	24	10	8,581	23,707
Purneah	4,957	1,348,687	1	3	.	1	8	32	3		29	21	1,708	30	388	8	35	83	30,246	55,456
Rajshahye	2,234	1,338,638	1	2		1	9	14	2	..	35	16	1,355	...	83	11	38	47	14,961	44,889
Maldah	1,859	710,448		1	..		8	9	2	.	16	33	893	...	208	10	28	63	13,217	28,728
Rungpore	3,488	2,097,838	1	4	..	1	11	44	4	..	49	32	1,663	...	648	24	32	39	27,442	51,236
Julpigoree	2,911	581,562		2			6	16	3		8	46	640	73	210	3	11	7	7,508	31,540
Sarun	2,624	2,280,382	1	3	.	1	8	16	2	.	61	25	1,635	..	138	23	71	80	57,408	50,937
Chumparun	3,531	1,721,608		2			6	5	1	..	26	123	1,605	...	76	13	65	23	18,785	35,061
Shahabad	4,385	1,964,909	1	4	.	1	11	31	5	..	51	31	2,356	156	449	37	168	122	36,147	77,271
Tipperah	2,446	1,519,338	1	3	...	1	7	21	3	...	34	29	2 395	.	478	18	143	53	52,693	68,476
Mozufferpore	3 000	2,582,060	1	3	...	1	9	46	10	.	40	6	1,514	...	184	25	117	21	16,634	53,954
Durbhungah	3,335	2,633,447		3	...		9	25	7	...	35	19	1,518	..	224	19	127	50	17,745	51,099
24-Pergunnahs	2,788	2,301,494	1	8	...	2	24	95	11	...	90	39	8,189	561	2,298	15	113	58	91,743	136,263
Hazarebagh	7,021	1,104,742		2	...		9	...	...	...	19	9	1,417	.	..	9	47	20	12,501	30,027
Lohardugga	12,044	1,609,244	1	2	...	1	9	...	...	...	50	166	1,927	..	...	24	68	102	15,157	39,615
Manbhoom	4,147	1,058,228		2	...		7	2	..	...	17	46	1,052	216	..	9	23	32	13,658	24,142
Singbhoom	3,897	453,775		1	...		2	2	1	...	1	72	76	...	32	...	1	5	2,365	11,393
TOTAL	138,691	64,428,227	28	125	...	31	396	1,132	162	..	1,615	1,854	85,483	3,107	25,520	694	3,463	1,990	1,113,799	2,244,166
Calcutta	8	433,219	1	2	13	..	2	90	2	57	.	...	19,156	...	9,289	18	.	.	89,218	184,045
GRAND TOTAL	138,699	64,861,446	29	127	13	31*	398	1,222	164	57	1,615	1,854	104,639	3,107	34,809	712	3,463	1,990	1,203,017	2,428,211

* The number of officers is 30 only, as the Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, who is also the Additional Sessions Judge of Hooghly, is entered twice.

Annual Statement—2—(Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in the year 1881.

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of head of Crime.	Number of cases.					Number of persons				
		Offences reported.	Complaints rejected under Section 147, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
					I. Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against the State.											
Chapter VI. Sections 121 to 130	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Army or Navy.											
,, VII. Sections 131 to 140	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.											
,, VIII. Sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly	3	923	101	95	727	608	2,666	994	1,566	7	99
,, ,, ,, 147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c.	4	1,478	76	88	1,314	1,252	6,485	1,954	4,045	10	476
,, ,, ,, 160. Affray	5	272	...	...	272	269	836	125	711	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants.											
,, IX. Sections 161 to 169. By public servants	6	173	27	7	139	137	166	106	56	..	4
,, ,, ,, 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants	7	131	8	...	123	115	163	56	100	1	6
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.											
,, X. Sections 172 to 190	8	4,273	84	25	4,164	3,861	6,770	2,119	4,530	13	108
False evidence and offences against public officers.											
,, XI Sections 193 to 200. False evidence or subornation, &c., of public servants	9	657	8	1	648	602	865	412	373	4	76
,, ,, ,, 201 to 229. Offences against public justice	10	2,498	53	21	2,424	2,301	3,104	1,244	1,678	9	173
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.											
,, XII. Sections 231 to 254. Offences relating to Coin	11	125	1	2	123	118	159	57	95	1	6
,, ,, ,, 255 to 263. Offences relating to Stamps	12	32	...	...	32	31	34	19	13	...	2

Offences relating to weights and measures.													
,, XIII	Sections 264 to 267	13	275	2	4	269	258	317	89	217	3	8
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.													
Chapter XIV.	Sections 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health	14	253	18	8	227	179	329	66	262	...	1
,, ,, ,,	279 to 289. Ditto safety	15	983	8	14	961	928	1 385	198	1,171	...	16
,, ,, ,,	290 and 291. Ditto convenience	16	4,958	10	16	4,932	4,912	6,849	169	6,671	.	9
,, ,, ,,	292 to 294. Ditto decency and morals	17	219	3	4	212	204	397	48	346	1	2
,, ,, ,,	294A. Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery	17a	1	.		1		..	...		...	
Offences relating to Religion.													
Chapter XV.	Sections 295 to 298	18	48	12	...	36	30	72	34	32	...	6
Offences affecting the human body.													
Chapter XVI.	Sections 302 and 303. Murder	19	351	1	38	312	282	714	322	228	7	157
,, ,, ,,	307. Attempt at murder	20	63	...	10	53	53	71	32	22	2	15
,, ,, ,,	304. Culpable homicide	21	283	...	29	254	245	535	227	203	...	95
,, ,, ,,	304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act	21a	50	...	2	48	47	66	30	36	...	
,, ,, ,,	308. Attempt at culpable homicide	22	4	...	...	4	4	7	2	4	...	1
,, ,, ,,	305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	23	12	...	...	12	12	12	2	9	...	1
,, ,, ,,	309. Attempted suicide	24	467	1	36	430	382	397	99	278	4	6
,, ,, ,,	311. Thugee, &c.	25	1	...	...	1	.		..	...	...	
,, ,, ,,	312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	26	83	10	13	60	40	59	48	8	..	3
,, ,, ,,	316. Injury to unborn children	27	4	2	...	2	2	4	2	2	...	
,, ,, ,,	317. Exposure of infants	28	49	..	4	45	38	48	20	21	.	7
,, ,, ,,	318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	29	55	1	4	50	40	48	15	32	1	
,, ,, ,,	325 to 331, and 333. Hurt with aggravating circumstances	30	761	25	58	678	613	1,062	314	636	7	105
,, ,, ,,	323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338. Other cases	31	9,828	653	519	8,656	5,510	8,745	3,270	5,207	24	244
,, ,, ,,	341. Wrongful restraint	32	1,618	378	92	1,148	759	1,353	637	677	3	36
,, ,, ,,	342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	33	2,938	566	428	1,944	1,244	2,487	1,483	851	3	159
,, ,, ,,	352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	34	54,416	8,387	2,545	43,484	19,106	27,208	14,007	12,803	34	364
,, ,, ,,	364, 366, 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	35	249	19	33	198	159	305	183	91	4	7
,, ,, ,,	363, 365, 368, and 369. Other cases	36	203	39	37	127	96	183	116	55	1	11
,, ,, ,,	370 and 371. Slavery	37	3	1	...	2	...		...	...	...	..

Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in the year 1861—continued.

Nomenclature of offences, with Chapter and Section of the Penal Code or other Law Applicable.	Number of head of crime.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons.				
		Offences reported.	Complaints rejected under Section 147, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
Chapter XVI, Sections 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	38	20	1	1	18	18	41	32	9	...	
,, ,, ,, 374. Forced labor	39	3	...	...	3	3	5	3	2	...	
,, ,, ,, 375. Rape	40	321	19	84	218	182	261	178	69	..	14
,, ,, ,, 377. Unnatural offence	41	59	1	8	50	44	53	31	18	..	4
Offences against property.											
Chapter XVII, Section 382. Theft with aggravating circumstances	42	10	...	4	6	5	7	4	1		2
,, ,, ,, 379 to 381 and 401. Other cases	43	31,372	2,752	4,412	24,208	15,768	22,854	9,794	12,101	50	909
,, ,, ,, 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	44	10	...	...	10	9	16	13	3	..	
,, ,, ,, 384 and 385. Other cases	45	1,479	432	65	982	585	893	584	255	1	53
,, ,, ,, 394 } Robbery { With hurt	46	21	4	1	16	12	14	7	7	...	
,, ,, ,, 392 } Robbery { Other cases	47	208	12	59	137	105	205	96	85	..	24
,, ,, ,, 393 } Robbery { Attempts	48	6	1	...	5	5	10	3	7	..	...
,, ,, ,, 396 } Dacoity { With murder	49	7	...	1	6	6	9	3	6	...	...
,, ,, ,, 397 } Dacoity { With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	50	4	...	1	3	2	4	3	1	...	
,, ,, ,, 398 } Dacoity { Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	51	10	...	2	8	6	31	26	5	...	
,, ,, ,, 395, 399, 400, and 402 } Dacoity { Other cases	52	160	...	39	121	88	463	292	123	4	44
,, ,, ,, 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property	53	769	154	22	593	483	666	270	380	3	13
,, ,, ,, 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	54	2,892	673	227	1,992	1,455	1,679	1,003	589	10	77
,, ,, ,, 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	55	2,048	11	68	1,964	1,916	3,225	982	2,122	11	110
,, ,, ,, 417 to 420. Cheating	56	1,689	594	65	1,030	718	940	554	331	5	50
,, ,, ,, 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	57	37	16	..	21	16	27	9	16	...	2
,, ,, ,, 429 to 433 and 435 to 440 } Mischief { With aggravating circumstances	58	1,443	156	178	1,109	801	1,318	570	662	1	85
,, ,, ,, 426 to 428 and 434 } Mischief { Other cases	59	6,827	1,427	320	5,080	2,817	4,132	2,352	1,658	7	115

,,	,,	,,	459 and 460	Criminal trespass.	Resulting in death or grievous hurt	60	46	4	4	36	34	46	15	31	...	
,,	,,	,,	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458		For commission of serious offences	61	16,933	230	1,067	15,636	2,406	3,528	1,333	2,019	14	162
,,	,,	,,	447, 448, 453, 456, 461 and 462		Other cases	62	10,106	1,911	678	7,517	4,961	8,007	3,750	4,024	13	220
			Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark.													
Chapter	XVIII		Sections 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers			63	208	14		194	191	370	237	74	3	56
	,,	,,	472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery			64	10	.	1	9	9	17	17	...	..	.
,,	,,	,,	477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents			65	7	2	2	3	2	3	3	...	.	...
,,	,,	,,	482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked			66	4	.	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
,,	,,	,,	483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting trade or property mark			67	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
,,	,,	,,	489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury			68	9	1	...	8	8	13	9	4	...	...
			Criminal breach of contracts and service.													
,,	XIX.		Sections 490 to 492			69	103	23	5	75	50	105	51	53	..	1
			Offences relating to marriage.													
,,	XX.		Sections 493 to 498			70	4,160	1,340	102	2,718	1,394	1,872	1,467	253	12	120
			Defamation.													
,,	XXI.		Sections 500 to 502			71	742	248	26	468	251	331	240	80	3	8
			Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.													
,,	XXII.		Section 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt			72	168	46	3	119	88	137	67	57	...	13
,,	,,	,,	504 to 510. Other cases			73	1,694	317	30	1,347	859	1,223	501	711	2	9
			Total of Offences under the Penal Code				172,317	20,983	11,609	139,825	79,736	126,388	53,020	68,785	278	4,305
										II. Offences under Special and Local Laws.						
			Code of Criminal Procedure.													
Chapter	XXXVII.		Sections 491, 494, 497. Security for keeping the peace			74	3,519	456	43	3,020	2,319	2,608	2,829	6,499	19	261
,,	XXXVIII.		,, 504, 505, 506. Security for good behaviour			75	983	7	11	965	952	1,182	388	731	12	51
			Other Laws,—relating to													
Arms and Ammunition. Acts XXXI of 1860 and XI of 1878						...	1,361	5	1	1,355	1,319	1,482	186	1,239	...	7
Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879						...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	..	...

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1881.—continued.

Nomenclature of offences, with Chapter and Section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of head of crime.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons.				
		Offences reported.	Complaints rejected under Section 147, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Ba'ance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
Canal, Drainage and Embankment Acts VI and VIII of 1873		39	.	.	39	37	70	13	56		1
Cantonment (Military) Act XXII of 1864	...	492	.	.	492	492	866	119	744	..	3
Cattle Trespass, Act I of 1877		6,648	695	232	5,721	2,323	3,406	1,841	1,513	1	51
Census, Act XIV of 1880	...	12	...	.	12	12	13	8	5	.	
Chowkidari Laws, Regulation XX of 1817, Act XX of 1856 and Act VI of 1870	...	339		1	338	335	697	52	644	1	.
Code of Civil Procedure, Act X of 1877	..	51		...	51	51	75	23	49		3
Contagious Diseases, Act XIV of 1868	...	1,265	.	.	1,265	1,264	1,805	21	1,771		13
Contagious Diseases (animals), Act VIII of 1880	...	5	.	...	5	5	6	...	6	..	..
Contract (workmen), Act XIII of 1859		680	86	5	589	478	489	97	390	...	2
Court of Wards, Act IX of 1879	...	1	..	...	1	1	1	...	1	..	.
Cruelty to animals, Act I of 1869	...	3,132	..	...	3,132	3,127	4,670	61	4,607	.	2
Customs (Inland), Acts VI of 1864 and VIII of 1875	...	539	...	...	539	530	550	47	501	1	1
Customs (Sea), Act VIII of 1878	..	2	...	..	2	2	2		2	...	
Emigration (Inland), Act VII (B. C.) of 1873	...	13	...	...	13	13	18	10	8	..	..
Emigration to Foreign Ports, Act VII of 1871	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	..	
Excise (Abkari, Opium), Acts XXI of 1856, XXIII of 1876, and I and VII of 1878	...	3,674	2	30	3,642	3,611	4,436	825	3,563	4	44
Ferries. Act II of 1873	..	50	...	...	50	47	54	9	45	...	.
Fire Brigade and Jute Warehouse, Act V (B. C.) of 1876	...	33	...	...	33	33	42	6	36	...	
Forests, Act VII of 1878	.	183	1	...	182	173	286	64	215	1	6
Furnace, Act II of 1863	...	2	...	..	2	2	2	1	1		
Gambling, Act II of 1867		293	...	.	293	292	1,024	219	791	1	13
Gas, Act V of 1857		6	...		6	5	5		5	...	
Hackney and Stage Carriages, Acts V of 1866, XVI of 1861 and XIV of 1879	..	1,249	4	19	1,226	1,225	1,280	82	1,198	...	...
Howrah Bridge, Act IX of 1871	...	26	...		26	26	26	11	15	...	..
Howrah, Local, Act XXI of 1857	...	440	...	..	449	449	517	39	478		...
Inflammable Oil, Act III (B. C.) of 1865	..	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	..
Inoculation, Act IV of 1865	..	32	..	...	32	30	124	29	95		.

Irrigation, Act III (B. C.) of 1876	...	174	...		174	174	564	178	375	...	11
Jails, Acts II of 1864, V of 1865 and XXVI of 1870	...	47	...	...	47	47	64	12	52	...	...
Legal Practitioners, Act XVIII of 1879	...	5	...	...	5	5	5	..	5	...	...
Lodging-houses, Act IV (B. C.) of 1871	.	116	2	...	114	114	309	21	288	...	...
Merchant Shipping, Acts I of 1859 and III (B. C.) of 1867	..	269	...	..	269	269	500	42	458	...	...
Municipalities, Acts IV and V (B. C.) of 1876	..	20,625	...	28	20,597	20,521	23,631	3,140	19,367	19	105
Mutiny Act	...	26	...	...	26	26	32	2	30	...	...
Pleaders, Act XX of 1865	...	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	...	...
Police (District), Act V of 1861	...	14,230	5	17	14,208	14,140	17,057	1,120	15,909	10	18
Police (Town), Acts II and IV of 1866	..	4,886	.	...	4,886	4,886	7,065	168	6,897	...	...
Police (Village), Acts VI and X of 1870	...	65		...	65	64	74	8	66	...	...
Ports, Act XII of 1875	...	1,945	2	..	1,943	1,943	2,568	11	2,557	...	...
Post Office, Act XIV of 1866	...	73	1	..	72	71	83	23	59	...	1
Prisoners, Acts II of 1864, IX of 1866, and V of 1871	...	13	1	2	10	10	15	3	12	...	...
Purchase of Soldiers' Clothing, Act VII of 1867	...	1	..	...	1	1	1	1	.	...	...
Railways, Act IV of 1879	...	854	...	4	850	847	1,069	150	913	...	6
Registration of Births and Deaths, Act IV of 1873	...	236	...	..	236	233	245	42	203	...	...
Registration of Documents, Act III of 1877	...	68	...	...	68	69	148	59	68	...	21
Salt, Acts VII and XXXI of 1861, VII of 1864 and VIII of 1875	...	1,246	3	6	1,237	1,181	1,311	99	1,205	...	7
Smoke Nuisance, Act II of 1863 (B. C.)	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	..	2	...	...
Stamps, Acts X of 1862, XVIII of 1869, and I of 1879	...	1,036	2	3	1,031	992	1,405	204	1,189	1	11
Steam Boilers, Act III of 1879 (B. C.)	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...
Telegraphs, Act I of 1876	...	6	...	...	6	5	6	5	1	...	...
Tolls, Act V of 1864	...	11	...	...	11	11	11	2	9	...	...
Tramway, Act I of 1880 (B. C.)	...	28	...	...	28	28	36	12	24	...	...
Treasure Trove, Act VI of 1878	...	7	...	...	7	7	15	4	11	...	...
Vaccination, Act I of 1880	...	4	...	...	4	4	6	1	5	...	...
Vagrancy, Act IX of 1874	...	20	...	...	20	20	23	2	21	...	...
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS	.	71,077	1,272	402	69,403	64,819	87,989	12,294	74,987	70	638
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL OFFENCES	...	243,394	22,155	12,011	209,228	144,555	214,377	65,314	143,772	348	4,943

Annual Statement—3—(Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1881.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total Number dealt with during the year.		Disposed of during the year.			Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
				Discharged	Convicted.	
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209	1,206	1,242	1,205	1	1,240	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	64	87	64	30	57	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	907	1,371	907	129	1,242	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIX, Section 414	36	38	36	10	28	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	288	302	288	19	283	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace	2,716	10,587	2,652	2,843	7,466	
7. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII—Security for good behaviour	984	1,201	928	390	748	
8. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter XXXIX	882	1,492	863	589	861	
9. Possession—Chapter XL	485	...	474	...	...	
10. Maintenance—Chapter XLI	965	965	960	471	489	
Total	8,533	17,285	8,377	4,482	12,414	

Note.—Besides the persons shown in this Statement there were 6 cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter II, Section 17, of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, which resulted in the discharge of 4 persons and the conviction of 2 others.

Annual Statement—4—(Criminal).

Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1881.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER TRIAL.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.									NUMBER OF CASES						
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed or referred.	Total of columns 11 to 16.	Persons under trial at the end of year	Brought to trial during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Number of cases disposed of, which were tried summarily.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.				On Regular trial.		On Summary trial.										
											Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.									
I.—MAGISTRATES.																							
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES — Special Magistrate under Section 62	16	2	16	538	2	..	..	554	..	176	276	..	..	..	..	11	174	172	..	9	..	..	446
SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES — Honorary Magistrates sitting 2nd and 3rd class	36	613	65	2,750	20	..	..	3,483	9	723	1,861	..	..	704	..	30	3,423	3,427	17	17	290	4 6	4,321
SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly 1st class	..	55	69	301	15	..	..	440	..	118	4	237	..	100	..	1	459	407	1	163	..	1 7	922
SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting 2nd and 3rd class	1,266	17,360	2,311	21,277	1,019	..	4	4,3227	79	16 971	23,761	1,760	..	..	706	42,099	1,080	22,767	23,844	686	11	107 753	
SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly 1st class	2,853	70,483	7,723	32,363	2,224	..	38	122,534	194	35,318	15,324	29,781	1,977	37,541	2,940	173,231	2,069	76,168	73,796	1,706	30,904	6 6	226,571
SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES — Benches of Magistrates	277	10,495	1,000	29,891	267	..	4	40,934	31	10,056	3,953	3,967	3,619	19,296	13	80,933	270	34,606	34,809	393	24,698	2 2	43,175
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 46	6	..	..	..	..	289	..	294	..	27	212	53	..	..	1	293	1	215	215	1	..	4 3	24
CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF DISTRICTS. — Under ordinary powers	41	1,232	191	1,098	127	..	6	2,695	11	820	311	533	44	778	57	2,542	113	1,063	1,025	64	720	8 2	4,535
CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF DISTRICTS. — Under special powers under Section 36	..	18	9	2	..	..	..	29	..	6	11	..	..	..	12	29	..	14	14	..	..	30 2	180
TOTAL	4,404	100,309	11,384	94,020	3,674	289	53	214,130	324	64,127	42,672	36,330	4,740	58,418	3,129	209,316	4,540	144,755	144,409	2,953	57,023	7 4	387,940
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																							
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	..	5	9	..	..	..	8	22	4	17	13	4	..	36 3	135
Judges—Joint and Additional Judges	433	1	..	..	..	2,754	2	3,190	24	1,135	1,537*	15	..	..	109	3,769	380	1,560	1,580	231	..	46 9	11,056
JUDGES — Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, C P C	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	13	..	6	6	..	..	13 1	..
JUDGES — Cases referred by Assistant Judges under Section 18, C P C	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	3	1	..	18 8	..
JUDGES — Cases referred by Magistrates for orders under Section 507, C P C	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	4	7	3	4	..	87 6	..
TOTAL	433	2	..	..	..	2,808	2	3,243	24	1,141	1,555	17	..	..	117	3,830	389	1,614	1,615	240	..	46 7	11,790
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																							
HIGH COURT — Cases under Sections 64, 75, and 76, C P C, and Section 147, High Courts Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HIGH COURT — Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	5	..	..	..	..	67	..	72	..	14	..	54	..	..	..	68	4	57	27	4	..	27 5	457
HIGH COURT — Cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 263, C P C	11	..	..	..	..	34	..	45†	..	18	..	23	..	..	..	41	3	25	33	1	..	27 9	..
HIGH COURT — Ditto ditto under Section 297, C P C	6	..	..	..	..	70	..	76	..	6	..	62	..	..	..	68	7	65	64	7	..	23 9	..
TOTAL	21	..	..	..	..	171	..	193	..	37	..	140	..	..	..	177	14	148	149	12	..	25 6	457
GRAND TOTAL	4,948	100,310	11,384	94,020	3,674	3,265	54	217,615	348	65,305‡	44,127	36,487	4,740	58,418	3,246	213,323	4,943	146,517	146,173	2,905	57,023	7 9	400,197

* Of these, one person, though convicted, was sentenced to no punishment.
† Of these, one was remanded for re-trial.
‡ Besides these, there were 9 persons whose commitments were quashed by the High Court.

Annual Statement—5—(Criminal).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction in the year 1881.

Class of Tribunal	Death	Transportation: For life	Transportation: For a term	Penal servitude	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement	Imprisonment: Simple	Forfeiture of property	Fine: With imprisonment	Fine: Without imprisonment	Whipping: In addition to other punishment	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties of the peace	Recognizance to keep the peace	Sureties for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: One year and under	Three years and under	Fine: Rs. 10 and under	Rs. 50 and under	Rs. 100 and under	Rs. 500 and under	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000	Total amount of fines imposed during the year	Total amount of fines realised during the year	Amount paid by way of compensation	Imprisonment: 15 days & under: Rigorous	15 days & under: Simple	6 months & under: Rigorous	6 months & under: Simple	2 years & under: Rigorous	2 years & under: Simple	7 years & under: Rigorous	7 years & under: Simple	Above 7 years: Rigorous	Above 7 years: Simple	Whipped: 10 stripes and under	20 stripes and under	30 stripes and under	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school
I.—MAGISTRATES.																																								
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates: Special Magistrates under Section 43	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	3	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	30	...	...	...	...	2,514	2,489	...	7	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	...	69	4	...	39	2,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,616	41	4	...	...	...	5,942	5,871	252	38	4	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 1st class	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	101	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	34	...	...	...	...	1,989	1,818	288	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	11	4,836	188	...	1,503	19,316	26	282	34	126	...	...	...	17,011	3,683	93	31	...	...	1,72,643	1,64,898	11,001	1,606	120	3,311	68	30	...	...	...	...	...	110	144	53	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly, 1st class	...	...	...	...	53	16,446	716	...	2,798	53,823	222	1,397	3,059	4,085	677	545	1	48,179	7,544	618	255	30	...	4,95,734	4,40,278	32,267	2,383	359	9,873	349	4,220	14	34	...	...	...	832	755	349	16
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	87	...	166	26,092	8	141	...	39	3	...	...	23,647	1,543	50	9	...	...	82,305	75,345	3,994	479	29	679	6	69	...	...	...	...	...	71	70	49	1
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 46	...	...	...	...	4	233	...	...	39	100	12	40	...	16	7	6	...	102	22	5	...	1	...	3,550	2,089	195	11	...	94	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	14	22	16	...
Chief Magistrates of District: Under ordinary powers	...	...	...	...	2	374	30	...	92	808	6	46	69	108	57	30	...	786	135	38	31	...	...	16,595	13,793	457	56	10	193	30	123	...	2	...	...	...	13	26	13	...
Chief Magistrates of District: Under special powers under Section 36	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			—		70	23,217	978		4,751	102,411	273	1,906	3,162	4,364	744	581	1	92,972	13,031	808	327	34		7,63,752	6,95,611	48,674	4,483	517	14,197	485	4,579	14	38	...	...	...	730	1,017	432	17
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																																								
Assistant Judges	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	130	110	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	...	161	46	...	17	1,285	15	...	98	10	15	7	4	11	...	...	...	30	39	17	18	3	6	27,733	6,849	285	...	4	164	11	352	...	725	...	61	...	1	10	11	6
Sessions: Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under Section 96, C P C	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto by Assistant Judges under Section 18, C P C.	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	60	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto to Judges by Magistrates for orders under Section 507, C. P C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	161	46	...	17	1,310	18		114	10	15	7	4	11	2	1	1	34	50	19	18	3	6	28,373	6,965	285	...	4	166	14	356	...	744	...	61	...	1	10	11	6
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																																								
High Court: Cases coming before the Court under Sections 64, 75, and 76, C. P. C., and Section 147, High Courts Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	2	1	6	...	12	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	31	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 263, C P. C.	4	5	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto, Section 287, C P C.	54	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	60	14	6	...	12	48	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	42	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	60	175	52	...	99	24,575	994	...	4,865	102,421	289	1,913	3,166 (a)	4,375	746	582	2	93,006	13,081	827	345	37	6	7,92,125	7,02,676	48,959	4,483	521	14,364	499	4,950	14	815	...	63	...	731	1,028	443	23

N B — Besides the persons entered in this statement, there were 397 persons who were ordered to fulfil their contracts under Act XIII of 1859, 5,658 persons were warned and discharged; 169 Seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 17 Vagrants were sent to the work-house; and 34 Deserters were sent to the Military Authorities to be dealt with by them.

(a) Of these, 967 persons were ordered, under Section 489 C. P. C., to furnish securities in addition to other punishments, and 90 were ordered to give recognizances as well as security.

Statement showing the result of ...

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Number of persons: Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including pending from previous year.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court for revision.	Total whose cases were disposed of, omitting those who died or escaped or whose cases were transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Preferred during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
APPEALS.															
To — From															
District Magistrates — Subordinate Magistrates	8,430	9	192	1,622	76	396	891	24	53	2	3,256	165	1,991	1,990	85
Courts of Session — Magistrates	5,929	14	900	2,598	68	706	1,321	5	24	3	5,625	290	3,395	3,461	161
Courts of Session — Assistant Judges	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...
Superior Courts. By persons convicted — Presidency Magistrates	18	...	10	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	1	17	17	1
Superior Courts. By persons convicted — Deputy Commissioners acting under Section 36, C. P. C.	26	...	5	8	...	2	7	...	...	...	22	4	15	13	2
Superior Courts. By persons convicted — Sessions Judges	1,126	...	509	331	8	88	104	...	7	...	1,047	79	664	681	46
Superior Courts. By Government from judgments of acquittal, Section 272 — All Courts	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1
Total	10,534	23	1,619	4,565	152	1,192	2,325	29	84	5	9,971	540	6,086	6,165	293
REVISION.															
By — Of order of															
District Magistrates — Subordinate Magistrates	1,072	...	481	228	...	2	58	5	140	100	1,014	58	837	823	47
Courts of Session — Magistrates	1,441	1	837	67	...	2	8	5	53	349	1,321	119	777	771	72
High Court (cases referred for orders under Section 296) — Magistrates	483	...	...	151	1	18	198	31	25	...	424	59	237	239	16
High Court (cases dealt with under Section 294) — Magistrates	613	...	362	101	...	22	84	7	13	...	589	24	269	272	19
High Court (cases dealt with under Section 294) — Courts of Session	50	...	33	2	1	2	5	...	3	...	46	4	32	30	4
Total	3,659	1	1,713	549	2	46	353	48	234	449	3,394	264	2,152	2,135	149
GRAND TOTAL	14,193	24	3,332	5,114	154	1,238	2,678	77	318	454	13,365	804	8,238	8,300	442

Annual Statement—7—(Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year 1881.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of Persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C.	Jurors	4, 5, or 11	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII, of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the Districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna, and 24-Pergunnahs. Other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session	Jurors	Number of jurors, 3, 5, 7, or 9. Number of assessors, 2 or more. Qualifications as described in Sections 404, 405, and 406, Code of Criminal Procedure.	392	1,122	330	45	17	34	45	846	122	154	
	Assessors												
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction	Jurors	Nine jurors. Qualifications as described in rule 2 of the Jury Rules.	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	502	1,122	383	45	17	34	45	846	122		